THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 92

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Woodin Calls Fear Era Past

Bank Reform Begins at Top

Berlin Hears French Protest

Hoarders Yield $300,000,000

Britain Charges Soviet Ruse

Crime Ring Carries Cameras

THE United States gives more and more evidence that its return to normal banking and business conditions is wholesome and sound. Additional banks open rapidly, with a resumption of customary activities and with signs of nothing but full confidence and coöperation. Retail trade everywhere takes a spurt. The stock exchange reopens, with prices going up. The extension of the income tax deadline to March 31 relieves embarrassments growing out of disturbed conditions. The progress of the President's economy bill, even with the Senate holding it up for amendment, adds to the country's assurance. Secretary of the Treasury Woodin expresses nation-wide reports in a single welcome sentence—"The era of fear is past."

¶ The country discovers that banking irregularities are to be prosecuted relentlessly. Joseph W. Harriman, board chairman and former president of the Harriman National Bank in New York, is arrested in his sick room on a federal warrant charging misuse of the bank's funds. On the same day the Court of Appeals upholds the sentencing to prison of Bernard K. Marcus, president, and Saul Singer, vice-president, in connection with the collapse of the Bank of United States. The Washington Administration states that during the banking reorganization wherever misuse of funds is discovered prosecutions will follow. Thus intentional wrongs will be punished—But bank reform will go deeper to right wrongs that are not in the banker but in the banking system.

¶ France's vigorous protest to the German Government against the sending of Fascist storm troops and auxiliary police into the Rhineland brings small result. French Ambassador François Poncet points out that the Versailles Treaty forbids such military movements as occupation of the barracks at Kehl and seizure of power by storm troops in Cologne and Speyer. German Foreign Minister von Neurath replies that Paris papers have exaggerated the facts, the troops being only partly armed and soon withdrawn. France has been greatly disturbed by the presence of soldiers in precincts forbidden. The real issue is not settled—Does or doesn't the Versailles Treaty still hold?

¶ The United States has seen $300,000,000 in gold come out of hoarding in one week. With small hoarders loosing their holdings into the commercial stream without record, the sum stated represents the amount of minted money that has been turned back into banks to strengthen the credit foundation of the central banking system. With $3.50 in gold in Federal Reserve vaults said to support $100 of member bank credit, the $300,000,000 that comes back to usefulness can be used to carry $8,500,000,000 in commercial bank deposits—What a marvelous capital a little true confidence proves to be!

¶ Soviet Russia makes wholesale arrests on charges of sabotage and finds itself in difficulty with the British Foreign Office. Of 40 persons seized by the Ogpu, or secret police, for precipitating accidents in electric power stations and halting work on state enterprises six are Englishmen directing the work of the Metropolitan Vickers Company. Alan Monkhouse and Charles de Nordwall, engineers, are released on parole. The British see the start of a wide anti-foreign campaign with a deep-laid purpose—They charge the Soviet with trying to mask the failure of its huge industrial program.

¶ Germany sees a temporary lull in rough treatment of Jewish citizens by the Fascists. Dr. Jacob Lestschinsky, correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward of New York, a Lithuanian by birth, is ordered expelled as an "objectionable foreigner." Hundreds of Jewish refugees reach Paris. Dr. Albert Einstein, renowned scholar, arriving in Chicago from California, says he and his wife think it unwise, on account of his race and pacifist views, to return to Germany and will remain in Belgium—Oppression because of race has no right place among men.

¶ New York police discover that within six months four-fifths of the camera specialty shops in the metropolitan area have been robbed, some of them two or three times. Cameras and lenses worth more than $50,000 have been stolen, the burglars selecting only the choicest goods. The evidence indicates one more skillfully organized crime gang that undertakes nothing until every step has been worked out by superior intelligence. The getaway is arranged in advance, as is safe disposition of the loot—Just one more challenge for outraged society to organize community vigilante committees to end a national menace.

Man Knitter Wins All-England Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE All-England lace knitting competition recently held at Leighton Buzzard has been won by a man. Moreover, the man is 83. Mr. David Rush, who by trade is a master printer, possesses all the requirements for this delicate craft—keen eyes, steady fingers, and a fine perception of art,—and so exquisite was the lace he submitted that the work of the numerous young lady competitors was put in the shade.

Shoe Employers Indorse Objective Of 30-Hour Week

Arbitral Board's Services Offered in Settling the Haverhill Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., March 15—A five-day week of six-hour days for workers in shoe factories is the goal of manufacturers who are seeking adjustments of strikes and other problems relating to labor and production now seriously impeding the industry.

This is the opinion given out today by Mr. William O. Attwill, secretary of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Bureau, in an analysis of conditions within the industry. The bureau indorses the five-day week plan on a national scale.

Mr. Attwill's statement comes simultaneously with a report that the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration is offering its service in an effort to effect a settlement in the general strike in Haverhill which has stopped production there for more than a week. Union representatives and the Haverhill Manufacturers' Board of Trade have been invited to meet in Boston tomorrow with the arbitration board.

In practically every "open shop" town in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts strikes have taken place or are in effect now, says Mr. Attwill, and in such centers as Boston, Lynn and Haverhill, where more or less union organization has always been maintained. The workers claim wages have been reduced to such a low level as to force workers on to the welfare lists of cities and towns after receiving pay for a full week's work, he said.

The manufacturer claims competition has enabled the buyer "to chisel down prices, raise their own markups, demand impossible conditions and deliveries, cancel orders on the slightest pretext, and in case of failure leave the manufacturer holding the bag," points out Mr. Attwill.

Retailers or "buyers" argue that they are "hooked up with long-time store leases and on account of tactics of other buyers are obliged to reduce their prices and fill their shelves with freak shoes which they have to sacrifice at a loss by various kinds of sales."

Turning to the ultimate purchaser—the public—Mr. Attwill says

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Old Empire's Flag Raised in Germany Over Armed Forces

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 15—Germany today officially hoisted the black, white and red flag of the old empire over the Reich's armed forces. A decree of President von Hindenburg brings to a new climax the steps by which the Fascist - Nationalist Government is eliminating Republican colors from Germany.

The Reich's President ordered the removal of the Republican black, red and gold corner from military flags. Thus the black, white and red with the iron cross in the center again becomes Germany's war flag as well as the ensign of the Navy and the Ministry of Defense. Naval service vessels will fly the old flag with the eagle instead of the cross in the center. The old imperial colors were ordered to replace Republican and individual state colors of armed corps and the Steel Helmets.

The decree makes no reference to the article of the Constitution which fixed black, red and gold as the colors under the Republic and which the forthcoming Reichstag is expected to be asked to change. A few days ago the President ordered the black, white and red flag as well as the Fascist swastika banner be flown in Germany "until the question of the Reich's colors shall be definitely decided."

Stephen Leacock Proposes Reduced Dollar Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The reëstablishment in Canada of the redeemable gold standard with the dollar reduced from the present 23 grains of gold to 17, would result in an immediate increase in prices, a seller's market for outstanding stocks, and the stimulation of trade. This suggestion as a plan to remedy economic conditions was made by Prof. Stephen Leacock, head of the department of political economy at McGill University.

Although a plan of this sort would give immediate relief, Mr. Leacock pointed out, its effect would only be temporary. It would, however, give time for more effective measures to be worked out.

Rewards of Loyalty to Soil Keep Rural Youths on Farms

Activities in 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America Dim Former Attractiveness of Bright Lights of Cities and White-Collar Jobs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Bright lights in the cities are not drawing country boys and girls away from the soil as they did a few years ago.

Why? Because more than a million young folk of rural America are learning that success in agriculture holds every whit as much thrill and happiness and stable reward as does success in any other line of human endeavor.

They are learning this through membership in one of two powerful organizations: the far-flung 4-H clubs, organized by the United States Department of Agriculture with its beginnings in 1902, and the Future Farmers of America, a smaller, more intensive and more recent movement for the training of practical agriculturists.

The success of these organizations can be measured most accurately, farm leaders believe, in the strength of the esprit de corps which they have built up among the nation's farmers of tomorrow. A sense of loyalty to the soil, amounting almost to a rural crusade, has to a large degree replaced the one-time desire of the country boy for a white collar job in the city.

Through homelier and more direct mingling of agriculture with the general education of young men and women, these organizations are believed to be accomplishing what agricultural colleges have not done in a majority of cases: they are keeping the rising rural generation rural.

It's all a matter of education, Mr. John E. Pickett, editor of the Pacific Rural Press, one of the coast's leading farm journals, told this writer.

"When I was a boy back in Missouri," he said, "I went to a school which was financed entirely by agriculture. The fields came right up to the edge of the school yard, and yet I was taught a curriculum devised by a man in a relatively distant city, not to make me a better rural citizen, but to prepare me for high school and college, and a general academic education intended for the city dweller.

"I was never taught all that there

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'Incidents' Show Berlin's Growing Prestige in World

League Curb of Poland in Danzig Affair Hailed as Success in Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 15—Diplomatic "incidents" with Poland and France during the last few days are regarded as indicative of the stronger international policy toward which Germany is moving.

The promptness and resolution of the League of Nations decision ordering Poland to withdraw immediately the extra forces recently installed to guard the Westerplatte Poland's arms depot across the river from the free city of Danzig, are accepted in Germany as a success against what was interpreted here as a Polish violation of the peace treaty. The League's action has relieved the situation.

Germany's refusal to entertain French protests against what France considered a violation of the Versailles demilitarised Rhineland zone provisions finds ready support in national opinion.

Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, today could not agree with M. François Poncet, French Ambassador, that the Versailles Treaty had been violated by auxiliary police and the National Socialist Brown Shirt movement in the Rhineland zone.

Kehl incident defended

One incident consisted of the 36-hour occupation by storm troops of the police barracks at Kehl, across the Rhine from Strasbourg. This, the German press points out, was an internal affair, done in the interest of the public peace and security, adding that only every tenth man was armed with rifle or revolver. Another incident to which France is said to have taken exception was the seizing of power by National Socialist troops in Rhineland towns such as Cologne, Speyer and Kehl, all of which being in the zone where Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty forbids Germany to assemble armed troops or perform military exercises.

Baron von Neurath's attitude is supported by the whole German press, which traces the incident to "exaggerated reports in French newspapers, which are not according to facts," and the general contention in Berlin is that France seized the pretext for a protest against the whole of present German politics.

Meanwhile the Government's control over state legislatures and municipal administrations has been practically completed. Capt. Her-

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Things Present

A thoughtful reading of the editorial "Thinking Through in a Crisis" will repay every reader. It might be well to mark it and pass the paper along to a banker friend.

If you have time for only two items in the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page, the first and last are especially recommended.

Every one who has a dog simply must not miss "Amusing Ben Love-a-Duck" on the Home Forum page.

More about our "tools" of speaking is furnished in today's installment of "Your Turn to Make a Speech" on the Women's Activities—Home Making page.

Mr. Scroggins has a timely word on the subject of "money" today. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

The career of Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, will be summed up in tomorrow's article of the Cabinet Members series.

The Home Forum page will have an article by Odell Shepard tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, and a selection of the best cartoons of the week.

Bank Withdrawal Ruling Set Aside By Commissioner

Recall of $10 Restriction on State Savings Banks Ordered by Guy

The back-to-normal movement in local banking shifted into high gear today with the removal of the $10 withdrawal restrictions on state savings banks by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner.

Mr. Guy's action permits mutual savings banks to make payments up to $100 without restrictions as to the purpose or use of such payments. Even larger sums may be withdrawn if the savings bank's officials approve the cause for larger withdrawals.

It is also expected that an announcement concerning coöperative banks will be made within a day or so.

The ruling issued by the state banking department states in part:

"Commissioner Guy has planned this increase (in authorized withdrawals) with a view to meeting the normal needs of depositors and at the same time to conform with the President's proclamation of March 6, and with the regulations since issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which compels drastic prevention of hoarding.

"The commissioner has authorized the banks in their discretion to further limit the maximum withdrawals permitted, subject to his approval.

"Payments may also be made in larger amounts when, in the judgment of the bank, exigencies of specific cases so require. The mutual savings bank, which will all move toward resumption of normal business under this order are 193 banks with total deposits exceeding $2,000,000,000, represented by 3,000,000 depositors."

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today announced the list of member banks in New England in other than clearing house cities which may open for business today.

The list announced today was the third step in the progressive opening of commercial banks as authorized by federal authorities. Restrictions against hoarding and the withdrawal of gold and gold certificates remains in force.

Sentiment of the retail mercantile field improved noticeably today despite the continued rain which retarded normal activities of shoppers. Retailers were satisfied at the firm opening of the stock market and the buoyancy shown following the opening.

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Co. and acting president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in an interview today said, "I am of the pronounced feeling that the depression ended on March 4. I do not anticipate or want any boom, but indications point to progress along the better paths of a slow steady upgrade. The public is beginning to pay deferred bills. Our collections were substantially larger yesterday and today against charge accounts and expended credits. More cash is coming out as the banking situation becomes more settled."

Industrial Holiday Urged To Stop Wage Reductions

An industrial holiday as a means of stopping repeated wage cuts, was urged yesterday by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Watt was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at Perkins Hall.

Mr. Watt pointed out that wage cuts are slowly destroying the purchasing power and morale of the entire community. Workers will not continue to accept weekly wages of $4 and $5 and unfavorable working conditions, he added. He said he hoped President Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, will provide an excellent leadership in labor and industry.

Senate Smooths Way for Passage Of Economy Bill

Limits Debate—Must Act on Beer to Make Quick Vote Certain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15 — Encouraged by an agreement to limit debate on the President's $500,000,000 economy bill, Senate leaders were expecting to secure its passage before adjournment today.

Danger still remained that it would be amended by veterans' elements in such manner as to tie the hands of the President and seriously curtail its value as a "bill to maintain the credit of the United States."

Senators Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Democrats leading the fight for the President, were unquestionably aided in their efforts to overcome dilatory tactics of the opposition by the general impatience of the Senate to take up the beer bill now waiting at its door.

The agreement to limit debate, secured late last night after a fruitless effort to secure passage before adjournment, would restrict each senator to 30 minutes' debate on the bill and 15 minutes on each amendment. While providing considerable opportunity for discussion, nevertheless it will bring discussion to an end in the near future.

Dangers Minimized

Passage of the bill as soon as the final roll call can be secured is confidently expected by supporters. The danger of seriously weakening amendments was also considered to have been minimized after adoption of two minor amendments last night, which in the opinion of Senator Harrison, allayed some of the reason for opposition without hurting the bill.

One forbade removel from the veterans' benefit rolls of any man drawing compensation for service-connected disability or of the widow or children of such a man. The second made it impossible for the President to nullify the effect of legal decisions in favor of veterans as was provided in the original bill. It also recognized the validity of decisions in cases now pending.

The debate yesterday was marked by vigorous and often bitter attacks from both sides. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri, son of the famous war-time Speaker of the House, surprised his colleagues with an extremely heated speech against the effort of the new President to seek abrogation of the powers of Congress.

Sees Powers Displaced

"In my view," he said, "no transitory emergency, no degree of confidence in the integrity and disinterestedness of the present Chief Executive can justify such a revolutionary departure from the constitutional separation of powers provided by the framers of our basic laws.

"If the time has come when Congress has become an anachronism, when the members of the House and Senate have become incapable or unwilling to perform their constitutional functions, when a vesting of all essential functions in the Executive has become justifiable, then the radical change should be accomplished according to the orderly processes provided by the Constitution for changes in our fundamental structure of government."

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, severely assailed the proposal to cut the pay of the lower scales of government employees such as janitors and charwomen who often get less than $1000 per year. Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington was seeking inclusion of an amendment to protect the pensions of Spanish War veterans when adjournment was taken last night. He served notice that he would continue to press for it today.

Defense yesterday was led by Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, both Democrats. Opposition came from both sides of the floor, several Democrats who were elected on a platform of generous treatment to veterans showing more heat than Republicans who were rather concerned with the question of abandonment of congressional powers.

Prices Rise in Brisk Trading As Stock Exchange Reopens

Leading Shares Up From $1 to Above $3 in Good Volume—More Banks Reopen in the Smaller Cities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Higher prices and a good volume of turnover marked the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange today as banks throughout the Second Federal Reserve District resumed normal business.

It was the first trading on the floor since the closing of the big board on March 4 because of the banking crisis. This was the third time since the Civil War that the exchange was closed and the first time since 1914 that trading was suspended because of adverse business conditions.

Trading today was without restrictions, and the opening brought further encouragement to financial quarters, where keen interest was manifested from the start, with attention centered on initial trades in market leaders.

The opening prices quoted American Telephone at 101, up 3¼; American Can at 57½, up 2¾; Consolidated Gas at 48¼, up 1⅝; Case at 40⅝, up 3⅞, and Standard Oil of New Jersey at 26, up 2.

Simultaneously the New York Curb Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange resumed business. The New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, the two leading commodity markets will open tomorrow. The delay in their reopening was caused by the country banks, on which they depend to a great extent, getting a later start in business than those in the larger centers.

Resumption of trading on the big exchanges followed a reopening of dealings in government bonds last Monday, for which the way had been opened by modification of the exchange ruling.

The turnover at noon was 1,220,000 shares, with 510 issues traded in, as compared with 850,000 shares and 486 issues on March 3, the last day of trading before the holiday. Indeed, this volume was the largest for any period since Nov. 11, and marked the first time the total has exceeded 1,000,000 shares for two hours of trading since that date. So heavy was business in the afternoon that tickers lagged behind the activity on the floor. Bond prices also

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Red Cross Appeals For $500,000 Fund To Aid Quake Area

Senate Approves Fund of $5,000,000 to Help Californians

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—With the Senate approving a $5,000,000 federal fund to aid quake-stricken areas in California, relief moves forward.

The American Red Cross appealed for $500,000 of contributions for small home owners and others without resources who suffered in the California earthquake. At the same time, the Red Cross announced it had contributed $50,000 to the fund.

"The 7500 owners of small homes wrecked in this catastrophe are the most seriously stricken, now that the emergency has been met," Mr. John Barton Payne, chairman of the society, said. "The majority of these families are without resources.

"California citizens are not themselves able to bear the whole burden, and the Red Cross is confident that thousands of our sympathetic citizens in other states will want to give a relief fund for these gravely stricken families.

"So the Red Cross is asking help from the middle West and the East. Red Cross chapters everywhere will accept contributions from the public.

"It should be borne in mind that for decades Californians have given generously to relief funds to help victims of disasters in other parts of the nation, but themselves have received no help, through the Red Cross or otherwise, since the 1906 disaster in San Francisco.

"Despite the distressful conditions that affect all of our citizens, the Red Cross confidently asks for this $500,000 for these sorely afflicted families, believing that the tragic story unfolded in the press and over the radio in the past few days has touched the heart of the nation."

The Red Cross said 60,000 persons were being fed in the earthquake area.

Long Beach Asks R. F. C. Loan to Restore Homes

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 15 (AP)—As repercussions of last Friday's destructive earthquake continued today in milder shocks, civic organizations of Long Beach planned a concerted appeal to Congress to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to allow aid for restoring private dwellings.

The forty-second tremor of the series, a strong shock lasting five seconds, was felt at 9:40 p. m. yesterday. It seemed to be of the same intensity as the major quakes which followed the strongest of them all—the terrific jolt at 5:55 p. m. Friday which spread death and destruction over a wide area of southern California.

Model Township, Built to Teach Sons, Becomes Hobby of Sydney Engineer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sir George Julius, engineer and inventor, at present chairman of the Commonwealth Bureau of Scientific and Industrial Research, and president of the Sydney Rotary Club, has constructed a Model Mechanical Township in the grounds of his home on the shore of Sydney Harbor.

It has taken Sir George 12 years to build the Model City, with the aid of his sons and for the purpose of training his boys for an engineering career. It is Sir George's pet hobby and periodically the City is thrown open to public inspection, the proceeds going to the aid of some charity.

The Model City is a perfect miniature township with railways, parks, a lake, a windmill, a coal mine, mountains, grottoes, gardens and farms on the outskirts.

There are electric railway lines over which the regular electric trains run—third rail system—and a danger signal automatically stops any train which attempts to overrun it. The train service covers the whole area from the lower front up to the Mountain Station, threading its way through grottoes as it climbs the mountain. From the lake on the right in which a motorboat runs, water is pumped by an electrically driven rotary pump to the reservoir on the high ground above for the general service of the township. The water may be seen pouring into the reservoir and there is a gauge at the side to indicate the amount of water contained therein.

The whole village is illuminated electrically, at night, by street lamps of modern design. Houses and station buildings are similarly lit, and there is a revolving light in the lighthouse by the lake side.

In the foreground are seen cattle, horses, pigs, sheep dogs, a plowman turning a furrow, a blacksmith's shop, and a milkmaid. There are motorcycles on the road, hay wagons and farmers' carts and all kinds of wild animals on the hills which are patrolled by the guard on either side of the village.

Einsteins Decide To Shun Germany For the Present

Will Settle in Belgium During Anti-Pacifist Régime in Homeland

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—At the same time that he was being hailed in Chicago yesterday as "the world's most distinguished and uncompromising anti-war leader," Dr. Albert Einstein, was reconciling himself to an indefinite period of self-exile from his home land of Germany.

The decision of the Einsteins not to return to Germany according to previous plans, but to go to Belgium instead, was made known by Frau Einstein during their brief stop in Chicago on the way from California to New York. Their few hours here were filled in by several important events, and in between Frau Einstein revealed that they had given up all present plans to return to Germany.

"We are going to Belgium, find a little place and hide ourselves away, at least while the present Government is in power," Frau Einstein said.

"We do not even go back on a German boat. There is too much danger for us to go to Germany." It had previously been reported that the Einsteins planned to sail from New York on the S. S. Deutschland.

The doctor's only reference to his reasons for staying away from Germany was found in a brief statement in which he replied to a question about the status of pacifism in Germany. "The pacifist cannot function openly in Germany; if he does he may be killed," he said.

As a tribute to Dr. Einstein on his birthday, a group of local peace advocates, many of whom are well known for their pacifist activities, met at the Standard Club and presented him with a memorial bearing the following inscription:

"The undersigned Chicago peace advocates welcome and salute you as the world's most distinguished and uncompromising anti-war leader. You have reinforced the peace movement with the momentum of your fame as a natural scientist and thinker, have stimulated it with convincing and unanswerable arguments and have lifted the downtrodden word pacifism to the plane of benevolent and practical philosophy. Your versatile qualities of genius have made you par excellence the first citizen of the world. As such we tender you our homage, our gratitude, and our affection on your birthday visit to Chicago."

Among several score of signers of the memorial were Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, author of the doctrine of the "outlawry of war," now embodied in the Pact of Paris; Mr. Clarence Darrow, prominent criminal lawyer; the Rev. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's Church of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes, member of the Illinois Legislature and wife of the new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, and Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, who served as chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Einstein talked informally on the subject of peace, declaring that in the final analysis world peace must be established in the hearts of men, and that no manner of law will accomplish the purpose unless the desire to maintain peace rules the individuals who make up society.

"The moral strength of society lies in the individual and not in the law," he said.

Hawaii's Sugar Industry Gives Millions to Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Despite the prevailing low price of sugar, Hawaii's sugar industry is contributing more than $50,000,000 annually to the financial welfare of the Territory.

In 1932 the sugar plantations gave employment to 48,000 persons, paid them $24,500,000 in wages and paid more than $35,000,000 in taxes and for purchase of supplies.

Through employment, it is estimated that 104,000 people in Hawaii are dependent on sugar plantations for their livelihood. This is nearly one-third of the population.

World Wheat Parley Sought By Roosevelt

Plans to Lead in Devising Ways of Cutting Basic Crop Surpluses

Cotton High in List

Also Writes Farm Relief Bill for Federal Lease of Unprofitable Land Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15 — President Roosevelt's plans for unemployment and farm relief broadened into the world field today when it became known that he intends, even before the world economic conference meets, to seek world agreement to eliminate surpluses in production of basic crops, and hence elevate prices.

Wheat, it is expected, will be tackled first because the world surplus is relatively small: 10-15 per cent. President Roosevelt expects to call a world conference on this crop at an early date, presumably as soon as Congress passes his legislation, and has already held tentative and unofficial conversations with representatives of other powers.

And at this conference, unlike previous attempts, the United States is expected to be in a position to limit its own production. Inability of this country to go along with other powers in such a limitation was chiefly responsible for failure of the London wheat conference, held in June, 1931.

Paving the way to a better international position, President Roosevelt plans to send to Congress within a few days, a farm relief bill which by a leasing provision will remove marginal or unprofitable land from production of certain basic crops. With this power in his hand, he can successfully negotiate with other countries. And his authority may well extend from wheat to other crops on which action is equally necessary. Cotton is next in line.

He intends to have this bill passed as speedily as possible, before spring planting gets under way. The President hopes and expects to remove a percentage of unprofitable or surplus lands from production before this year's crops are in the ground.

On Constructive End

The farm relief measure is part of what President Roosevelt calls his "constructive" legislative program, as contrasted with the emergency three-point schedule—banking, economy, beer—which is well on toward enactment. His constructive program also includes unemployment relief and a measure to this end will go to Congress perhaps in another 24 hours.

President Roosevelt plans to keep Congress in session for the additional week or more which will be necessary to complete this emergency business with perhaps the arms embargo authority resolution introduced as well. Then the expected recess will come, with resumption of Congress sometime well in April. The President's first aim is a definite effort to put people at work on public jobs which would not otherwise get done, and if his plans are successful men will be going on to jobs within three or four weeks.

His first field of employment will be national forests, and other governmental and state projects. In the forests, where it has been estimated that 200,000 men could be kept busy for a year or more, their task would be to weed out the scrub growth which is hardly fit for anything more than cord wood, and leave in its place an upstanding growth of timber which as it ripens will be a valuable national asset.

Seeks to Cut "Dole" Expense

At present, as President Roosevelt knows through long personal experience, the national timber supply is rapidly decreasing, with the nation facing the prospect of becoming a lumber importer on a big scale within from 20 to 40 years. But if the present emergency opportunity is seized to put unemployed men at work in the forests, this great resource could be salvaged, and work be accomplished which would not otherwise be done.

No work will be taken from any employed man by the President's proposal, and practically all of the unemployed who are set to work will be those who are "on the dole" with their families at present in one form or another.

Financing, therefore, is facilitated by the fact that the men are already a burden on federal, state, and local treasuries. The President is seeking in intensive consultations with Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, budget director, to keep the expenditure of new money on the employment project down to a minimum.

And a large proportion of the cost, it is now expected, may be taken from unexpended balances already appropriated for other governmental departments. Here the economy plan steps in, and all the savings pared from the entire federal structure may be poured into a great relief program.

What cannot be paid for this way, may be met by a new bond issue, and the sum of $500,000,000 has been mentioned. Government forests will not be the only areas where work can be done. Surveys of other public projects, now standing idle, are proceeding, and the workless men will be out on the job wherever there is a productive job to be done, nearest naturally to the great industrial centers.

While the larger national forests

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Senate Includes 3.42 P. C. Wine In House Beer Bill

Reported Out at Once but Must Await Passage of Economy Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Senate Finance Committee today reported the beer bill out unanimously, and extended its provisions to include wine with 3.42 per cent alcoholic content. Its action follows House adoption of the bill, without, however, the wine provision.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, will bring the bill into the Senate only after the economy bill has been disposed of, which defers passage of the beer legislation until tomorrow.

As soon as the economy measure is passed, the beer legislation will be taken up, with the likelihood that it will be passed after a very few hours of debate. Opposition has become largely a formality. The 316 votes in the House yesterday, which swamped the oasis of 97 drys, are sufficient evidence of the temper of Congress.

Senate drys, in fact, have for the most part decided to limit opposition to an effort to insert prohibitions against sale to minors and use of the radio for advertising purposes. If they can secure these safeguards they will let it go through without much delay.

This probably means that it will be passed on Thursday or Friday, signed by the President the same day, and will permit sale of beer 15 days later. In the meantime breweries will be privileged to start brewing and storing for the date of legal sale.

The principal provisions of the revenue bill follow:

Legalizes beer, ale, lager beer and porter of 3.2 per cent maximum alcoholic content by weight or 4 per cent by volume by amending the Volstead Act to provide that "nothing in it shall apply to any of the following, or to any act or failure to act in respect of any of the following, containing not more than 3.2 per centum of alcohol by weight: beer, ale, porter or other similar fermented liquor."

Levies a tax of $5 a barrel of 31 gallons to yield approximately $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year. The existing war-time tax is $6 a barrel.

Leaves to the states all regulatory and control measures including method of distribution and whether it may be sold to minors.

Protects dry states by reenacting the Webb-Kenyon Law preventing interstate shipment of beer into a prohibition commonwealth by any method.

Violators of this are subject to a $1000 fine or six months in jail, or both, on first offense, and a year's imprisonment on second offense.

Amends existing law to provide that brewers must pay $1000 annually for each brewery operated for sale of products.

Permits existing law requiring wholesalers to take out annual permits at $50 each and for retailers at $20 each to remain in effect.

Home brewers for home consumption are not affected.

Allows advertising by newspapers, magazines, radio and by other methods.

Permits manufacture and sale in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, but not the District of Columbia.

Makes no provision for wines or fruit juices.

Places the burden of proof on brewers that alcoholic content of product is not in excess of 3.2 per cent by weight.

Law becomes effective 15 days after enactment.

Present import duties in the Smoot-Hawley Act will be applicable to importations.

Dry Leaders Record Beer Bill Opposition

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Statements opposing the Cullen beer bill passed and sent to the Senate today by the House were issued last night by spokesmen for prohibition organizations here.

Bishop James Cannon Jr., and Dr. E. L. Crawford, president and secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a joint statement said the action of President Roosevelt in urging passage of the measure would "demolish the confidence of his leadership by a great multitude of good citizens."

They disputed the constitutionality of the Cullen bill and said that "lawless lawmakers" had violated their oaths by voting for it.

"Will he (Roosevelt) who has solemnly sworn to defend the Constitution of the United States sign or veto such an unconstitutional bill which moreover is so framed as deliberately to prevent, if possible, any test of its constitutionality by the United States Supreme Court?" the statement asked.

"Does he not know that our people cannot drink themselves into prosperity, and that his exultation of beer as a remedy for our national ills will increase the taxes of the working man of the country, and will furnish beer saloons for the sale of hard liquor."

Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a "72-word argument against beer." The President's message asking passage of the Cullen bill consisted of that many words, Dr. McBride said:

"Legalized beer containing sufficient alcohol to create a new beverage industry would be strong enough to create countless alcoholic appetites especially among young people.

"No government has a moral right to officially approve the manufacture and sale of a narcotic habit-forming poison.

"Beer would unbalance millions of family budgets, make millions of automobiles more dangerous, take millions from other industries, and again make the brewers the political masters of this nation."

Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, said the United States is in a "wet boom, precisely like the Florida and stock market booms."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

American Ambassador to Paris Follows Family's Fine Tradition

Skilled Executive

By Pirie MacDonald-
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESSE I. STRAUS

Straus Name Written Large in Fields of Philanthropy and Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In the naming of Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus as Ambassador to France, another glamorous chapter is added to the legend of America's merchant princes. Of the second American generation of his house, Mr. Straus is following the tradition of the public and party distinction attained by his father, Isidor, and his uncles, Nathan and Oscar.

These names are on the roster of the world's notable jewry, for it is a family as famous in humanitarian and governmental affairs as in business, and it has figured in American annals since before the middle of the last century, when the nation was verging on its Civil War crisis.

The new Ambassador to France is a son of Isidor and Ida Blun Straus, who were among the victims of the Titanic disaster. His grandfather, Lazarus Straus, was a pioneer merchant, who established himself in Talbotton, Ga., in 1848, and it was in this State that the foundations of the family fortune were laid.

Graduated From Harvard

His father's affairs were comfortable by the time Jesse Straus was born in New York City 61 years ago, and he was sent to Dr. Sach's preparatory school and thence to Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1893. He has devoted most of his mature years to business, after a brief banking clerkship, and today heads one of the largest retail establishments in the world, R. H. Macy & Co.

Mr. Straus became a partner in Macy's in 1914 and was made president with its incorporation in 1919 under the direction of a Straus triumvirate, his brothers, Percy and Herbert, being vice-president and treasurer, respectively. Other enterprises in which he is active include the New York Life Insurance Company and the Bowery Savings Bank. He is a Harvard overseer, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Foreign Policy Association.

The choice of Mr. Straus for one of the major diplomatic posts of this country has met with wide favor, for he is known both here and abroad not only as an American with a keen knowledge of the world's business, but as one who has not neglected cultural things. He not only speaks French, but has a student's knowledge of the literature of that country, and observers see in him an envoy who undoubtedly will be close to the French heart. At the same time it is not doubted that he will carry on in Paris the sound realities of the American business policy inaugurated by his predecessor, Mr. Walter E. Edge.

Helped Roosevelt Candidacy

Mr. Straus has served a full political apprenticeship to the Paris post, having been an ardent and active Democrat for many years. He was one of the first to support the presidential candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt and organized a successful nation-wide movement among business men in his behalf.

Many persons rank the Paris Ambassadorship first today in the United States' foreign service because the pending negotiations concerning the French debt to the United States which was defaulted in December, and because no chancellery in Europe is a more sensitive sounding board to the tense political situation now obtaining on the continent than the Quai d'Orsay.

Diplomacy of the highest order is requisite, and none who know Mr. Straus have misgivings about his ability and skill to meet the situation, having seen these qualities reflected brilliantly in the affairs of whatever has had his executive direction. Moreover, he is a man tried in public service, and in his response to public emergencies here has shown himself an exemplification of the rich resources in private life this country has to draw upon in such times.

Advocate of "Square Dealing"

A strong advocate for "square dealing" as a basis for diplomacy, Mr. Straus pleaded for greater "morality" in international affairs and less "tongue in the cheek" negotiating in a talk before the American Club in Paris last December.

"In national, as well as in individual effort," he said, "good will and reputation for square dealing are the greatst assets. The League of Nations, chambers of commerce and associations of one kind and another for mutual assistance can only effect their purposes if they confer in a spirit of real friendship and are open and above board. They must have greater regard for the whole than for any part."

Mr. Straus and Miss Irma S. Nathan of New York, were married in 1895 and have three children—Beatrice, who is Mrs. Robert Levy; Jack Isidor, who is executive vice-president of Macy's, and Robert Kenneth Straus, graduate student of Harvard, Trinity College, England, and the Ecole des Sciences Politique, Paris.

The family home is at Mount Kisco, where Mr. Straus's special prides are his greenhouse, his dairy of prize Jersey cattle and his poultry plant. In winter their residence is at 720 Park Avenue, and from there Mr. Straus has always walked daily to and from the great store he heads—one of the first to reach the building in the morning and the last to leave at night. When the affairs of trade do not press too hard, however, he turns eagerly to the out-of-doors, delighting in tennis and swimming.

Alabama Club Planting Rose Bushes Along Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAYTON, Ala.—Highways leading into this south Alabama town are being beautified by the planting of rose bushes and shade trees along the way. This work is being done by the Clayton Home and Garden Club assisted by the State Forestry Department. Property owners along the highways have coöperated.

Roosevelt Seeks World Conference On Cutting Crops

(Continued from Page 1)

are in the West, there are big tracts in the Shenandoah, the Big Smokies, scattered through Pennsylvania, in New York, New Hampshire and other sections.

Other projects, like Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley, are under study, but it now appears likely that the afforestation task will be the easiest to tackle first. Some revenue could, of course, be available in the scrub timber and cord wood which the armies of workmen would weed out of the forests, although it is obviously not the Government's intention to flood the market.

And while permanent dividends of a very tangible sort will be paid in an increased supply of growing timber, other equally useful results will be in fire prevention through construction of fire breaks more widely in the national forests, and possibly flood prevention by afforestation.

Working on Farm Relief

President Roosevelt's second objective, the farm relief program, is still being worked out by farm leaders with Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. It is not only constructive, but imperative, in the President's opinion, to take action before spring planting is well under way. The goal of his plan is to increase the value of farm products as soon as possible through crop reduction.

Government leasing of unprofitable land is the nub of the system. Price-fixing is definitely not included in the plan, nor is the elaborate mechanism of the farm allotment bill. This measure once favorably looked upon by Mr. Roosevelt has been rejected by a consensus of farm and expert authority.

The details of the Smith cotton bill, given a pocket veto on March 4 by former President Hoover, are also included. They, too, turn on the removal of marginal land from production.

As leasing takes place, crop diversification can be encouraged, and the transformation of the production structure of American farming which has been so desperately sought for can be approached.

Money for the fund needed to lease such lands is expected to be raised through some form of excise tax, although this and other important features are still in the making.

Wheat in Fair Condition

On the international scale, administration spokesmen point out that there is a relatively low world surplus of such crops as wheat, amounting only from 10 to 15 per cent.

If the surplus were reduced pro rata, the world price level would be raised, as well as that within the United States. Need for acreage reduction in wheat is not so great as in other crops, it was pointed out by drafters of the plan.

Chief producing countries are Canada, Australia, the Argentine, Russia, and Balkan and Danubian countries. Of these, Russia's exportable surplus is not now great nor is there much likelihood of sizable increase. Canada and the Argentine are chief competitors of the United States. Already President Roosevelt has conferred with Mr. William D. Herridge, the Canadian Minister, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of the Farm Board, has visited Canada.

The bill under consideration allows the Executive considerable latitude in working out the plan, on an experimental basis. Money to pay for marginal or unprofitable land leases, it is explained, would come from a form of excise tax.

Today, as these ideas were explained by President Roosevelt in the White House executive offices, another evidence of his influence was strikingly apparent in the round room where he sits at his desk. Its walls were nearly covered with scores of choice prints from President Roosevelt's collection. Ships, naturally, featured many of the pictures, but almost as evident were early scenes along the Hudson River, and reminders of that beautiful and historic part of the United States where the Chief Executive has, and maintains, his home ties and traditions.

Area in Tennessee Struck by Tornado

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15 (AP)—A March tornado struck the Tennessee-Kentucky border from the Mississippi to the Cumberlands last night and left behind it 30 known fatalities, more than 200 injured and property damage estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The twister struck early in the night after preliminary blows at the Arkansas and Missouri side of the Mississippi and mowed a path from the valley to the mountains through Nashville, Harrogate, Jellico and Kingsport, Tenn., touching many small villages on the way.

Nashville, a city of more than 150,000 and the Tennessee capital, felt the full force of the storm as the driving winds dipped over a fringe of hills and cut across the eastern portion of the community, bowling over houses, damaging buildings, uprooting trees and littering the streets with débris.

Relief forces were organized quickly and the rescue work was pushed to the utmost as daylight neared. The Red Cross went into action here immediately and all policemen, firemen and city forces were ordered on duty in the stricken section of east Nashville.

Georgia Honors Famous Son

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a tribute to the memory of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" stories of southern folklore, the Georgia Highway Commission has officially named the highway between Atlanta, the city of Mr. Harris's adoption, and Eatonton, the city of his birth, the Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Highway.

'Incidents' Showing Berlin's Prestige

(Continued from Page 1)

mann Goering, Reich's Minister of Interior Affairs in Prussia, early this week instructed storm troops and Steel Helmets to refrain from further direct interference with community governments, the administration of justice or with semipublic institutions. He declared that he personally would direct a political purging of public offices in Germany's largest State. The National Socialist press hails the uniting of all Germany under Fascist rule. Events leading to complete consolidation of this control include the removal of a number of mayors in such important cities as Cologne, Wiesbaden, Frankfort - on - Main, Bonn, Mannheim and a number of further decrees against Communists and Social Democratic organizations in various states. Violence is reported in many instances against Socialist officials of strong views.

Democratic Papers Suspended

The decree proscribing the Social Democratic press throughout Prussia, which expired today, has been extended for another 14 days, and such weekly reviews of left wing opinon as the Weltbuehne and the Tagebuch have been suspended six months. The editorial office of Simplicissimus, one of Germany's outstanding comic weeklies, yesterday was reported to have been wrecked by National Socialist uniformed troops.

The state of Württemberg yesterday decreed that Social Democratic organizations such as the Reichs Banner, and Iron Front be immediately disbanded and their property confiscated by the police in Stuttgart. Throughout Württemberg uniforms, flags, badges or signs of any Social Democratic organizations have been forbidden and the premises of all Communists and similar organizations on sports grounds expropriated.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, new federal Minister of Propaganda, told newspaper men today that the Government would tolerate sensible criticism, but would "rigorously punish" any press which damages the Administration. Dr. Goebbels has built up an efficient propaganda department for the National Socialist Party, and now as cabinet member controls the press, radio, films and theaters. He declared that the Fascist Party would not use terrorism to unite Germany, instead, it will employ all modern methods at its command to bring about political unity throughout the Reich.

House Passes Bill Approving $275,000 For Relief Projects

An appropriation of $275,000 for relief of the unemployed was approved by the House of Representatives, yesterday. A bill was passed to be engrossed providing for expenditure of this amount on mosquito control, removing of ship hulks from Boston Harbor, and clearing away brush in Metropolitan reservations.

Appointment of a banking advisory board to consist of four members to be appointed by the Governor and the bank commissioner also received the sanction of the House as far as a third reading. The bill making citizens 65 years old eligible for old age assistance under the state act was referred to the next annual session.

In the Senate it was decided to memorialize Congress in favor of labeling foreign-made goods, rather than to pass state legislation to this effect. A resolution was substituted for a bill and adopted. Arguing that one-half of the paroled inmates of prisons failed to keep out of trouble, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, told the Committee on Public Welfare, yesterday, that the state Parole Board should be given discretionary powers with respect to release of these prisoners.

A bill to legalize the sale of 5 per cent beer was filed with the Clerk of the House by Representative Robert V. Lee and was referred to the Committee on Rules. In discussing the subject of prohibition yesterday, Gov. Joseph B. Ely said he hoped to place the question of repeal before the voters by the end of April.

Chelsea Teachers to Get Part of Overdue Salaries

Chelsea school teachers soon will receive 75 per cent of the salary due them since the first of this year, Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court was informed yesterday. Counsel for the city informed the court that 75 per cent would have been paid to the teachers recently had it not been for the bank holidays.

The Chelsea school committee now is seeking to compel Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley to approve the estimates without the 25 per cent reduction which he urges. Judge Pierce pointed out that failure to pay the 75 per cent might bring serious results.

Events Tonight

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Annual spring flower show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through March 18.

Trinity Church: Final parish meeting of season, speaking program, Copley Square, 8.

Military Order of the World War: Meeting, address by Capt. W. R. Van Auken, U. S. N., First Corps Cadet Armory, Arlington Street, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, talk, "Some Tendencies of Modern Poetry," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Lecture in series, "The British Anti-Slavery Movement," by Prof. Reginald Coupland of Oxford; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Dinner in honor of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, 46 Beacon Street, 7.

Harvard School of Education: Conferences as follows: Secondary education, Emerson Hall, 8; indiagnostic and remedial teaching, Lawrence Hall, 8; building a teaching staff, Lawrence Hall, 8. All conferences open to public.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Daughters of American Revolution in Massachusetts: Reception and banquet, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8.30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon, talk, "Our Children—Their Protection and Guidance," with speakers and discussions, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Longy School of Music: Meeting in interest of the school, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, afternoon.

Harvard University: Prize speaking competition, New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, 1.

M. I. T.: Meeting to plan commuters' club, Walker Memorial Building, noon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Houghton & Mifflin Co.: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Boston Art Club: Exhibition of contemporary American water colors, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, through April 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Daughters of American Revolution in Massachusetts: Annual conference beginning at 10, Hotel Statler.

Daughters of Vermont: Meeting, travel talk, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "Dictators of a Whirling World," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Newton Garden Club: Meeting, home of Mrs. Ralph N. Hall, 226 Park Street, 10:30.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Annual spring flower show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through March 18.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk, "The Romance of Spanish Painting," by Mr. Claggett Wilson, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern wood cuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the sea. Also flower studies from Hawaii by Lloyd Sexton. Through March 18.

Schervee Studio, 663 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 18.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Saloon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Also paintings and water colors by Giulio de Blass. Through March 18.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellerton and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Coller. Through March 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur Musgrave. Through March 25.

Cambridge School of A. & L. A., 53 Church Street, Cambridge—Collection of photographs and working drawings by Armond R. Tibbetts. Red chalk drawings by Faith Jones.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair; minimum temperature tonight near 28; fair with west or northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries tonight and in north and extreme east portions Thursday; colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight, probably with snow flurries in north portion; Thursday fair and colder in north and central portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, possibly reaching gale force at times, diminishing Thursday, and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday over south portion; fresh to strong northeast shifting to northwest winds and diminishing Thursday, and overcast weather tonight and Thursday with rain tonight over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	50	Montreal	26	30
Bismarck	18	30	Nantucket	40	44
Boston	38	38	New Orleans	62	80
Buffalo	32	38	New York	42	44
Calgary	26	40	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Charleston	64	74	North Platte	22	50
Chicago	34	42	Philadelphia	44	52
Cincinnati	32	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	76
Denver	30	42	Pittsburgh	34	70
Eastport, Me.	30	30	Portland, Me.	26	32
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	66	78
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	30	54
7 p.m. Mar. 14	70		St. Paul	12	32
Helena, Mont.	24	48	Salt Lake City	36	50
Huron, S. D.	30	38	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville	62	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	48
Kansas City	30	50	Seattle	42	62
Key West	76	82	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	50	70	Washington	34	74
Memphis	40	50	Wichita, Kan.	32	50
Miami, Fla.	70	80	Williston, N.D.	26	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 15.
B—Maximum March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:32 p. m., Thursday 1:50 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:21 p. m.

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—the new fabrics and accessories
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THE FASHION CENTER—SIXTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE
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Dr. Von Prittwitz Resigns German Ambassadorship

Has Occupied Washington Post Since 1927—More Changes Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—What may be the first in a series of resignations of German diplomatists who have been closely connected with democracy in Germany, and do not feel in sympathy with the Hitler régime, has come here with the withdrawal of Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador.

Dr. von Prittwitz has done what all American diplomatists do when a change of Administration occurs, but his action is rare in the foreign corps of other countries. Only where a fundamental change of government is considered to have occurred, as in this instance, do resignations on political grounds take place.

Ambassador here since 1927, Dr. von Prittwitz was able and successful. His Washington post topped a long career in the diplomatic service of his country, as well as a distinguished war record. But after the World War, Dr. von Prittwitz was closely associated in the foundation of the German Republic, and was an intimate of Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

The resignation has been submitted to President von Hindenburg, but its formal acceptance has not yet come through. There is also no indication of his successor, though appointment of a career diplomatist after the pattern of Baron von Neurath, the present Foreign Minister, is expected instead of a National-Socialist leader. The name of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, who has unofficially represented Herr Adolf Hitler in many European capitals, is mentioned.

Following Dr. von Prittwitz's resignation, there is no indication that German policies toward the United States may change. Indeed the chief diplomatic impact between the two countries comes not in Washington, but in Berlin. There, the American Ambansador has apparently in prospect a long series of protests against Nazi molestations of American citizens.

In this connection the name of Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio, President Roosevelt's running mate in the presidential campaign of 1920, is persistently mentioned. Washington report had it that the post had definitely been offered to Mr. Cox, but that his reply had not yet come.

In view of the prospective tension in Berlin, already manifest in no small degree, the person of the American Ambassador this becomes highly important and the Administration, realizing this, is attempting to fill the Embassy with an able and experienced public man who can be firm as well as conciliatory.

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Money back if you are not delighted.
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703 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

Florida Grapefruit
Tree ripened direct from the grove to you in four days by express; quality unsurpassed; 3.50 delivered per case of 1 3/5 bushels, east of Mississippi River, check with order.
SPEESE GROVES
Maxwell Road Lakeland, Florida

Quick Action Due In Charge Against New York Banker

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, banker arrested yesterday, faced the prospect today of quick Grand Jury investigation of the accusation that he misused funds totaling $1,393,000.

Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, indicated Mr. Harriman's case would go to a Federal Grand Jury before March 28, the date set for his arraignment.

Mr. Harriman, chairman of the board and former president of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, was charged specifically with false entries. The Government accused him of charging a total of $320,145 to the accounts of three depositors, ostensibly for the purchase of the bank's stock from him. The depositors, it was charged, were unaware of the transactions. Mr. Medalie said examiners had discovered misuse of a total of $1,393,000.

The Harriman National Bank & Trust Company did not open Monday when other Federal Reserve Members here resumed business. Mr. Henry E. Cooper, now president of the institution, was named its conservator. The bank reported assets of $33,535,973 Dec. 31 and deposits of $30,168,221.

Sir Henry W. Thornton

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Sir Henry W. Thornton, former chairman of the Canadian National Railways, passed on yesterday afternoon. Sir Henry was American born and American trained, and the Canadian job was the second to which he had been called by a foreign land. In 1914 he took over the Great Eastern Railway of England. His work in the war, directing transportation for the allies, won for him medals from three nations and knighthood from England.

He built a reputation as one of the ablest railroad men in the Empire. In the early twenties, the Canadian Government was looking about for someone to unify its roads. Sir Henry was chosen in 1922 and built the Canadian National Railways into the largest railway system on the North American continent.

Sir Henry was born in Logansport, Ind., in November, 1871. He went to the University of Pennsylvania after a preparatory course at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Reduction in Sugar Melt

NEW YORK, March 15—The sugar melt of 13 refiners in the United States from Jan. 1 to March 4 totaled 505,000 long tons, a reduction of 70,000 tons from the corresponding period of last year. Deliveries were 460,000 tons, or 50,000 under 1932.

The Roman Sculptor's Chisel Helped to Create Our Word "INCISIVE"

When you apply the word *incisive* to speaking, writing, or thinking, do you realize that you are using a word that pictures a sharp cutting instrument? The Latin *in* (in) and *caedere* (to cut) were combined to form the verb *incidere*, meaning "to cut into." From the past participle of this verb comes our English verb *incise* with the same meaning; and also our adjective *incisive*, applied to thinking that is acute and expression that is clear-cut and penetrating.

This is the way in which you come to understand the background and essential meanings of English words when you look them up in

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The "Supreme Authority"—The Merriam-Webster.

2,700 pages, 452,000 entries, 12,000 biographical entries, 32,000 geographical subjects, 100 valuable tables, over 6,000 illustrations. Its encyclopedic information makes it a valuable question-answerer on all subjects. See it at your bookstore.

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Locomotive Takes First Run by Water

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - London News Agency

BRITAIN SHIPS 'IRON HORSE' TO CHINA

There Was a Time, Not So Long Ago, When a Steam Engine Was Such an Alarming Thing to the Chinese, That They Tore Up the Rails So It Could Not Run.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Swinging aloft over the open mouth of the S. S. Melpamela's hold, held fore and aft by thick steel hawsers, a locomotive weighing about 100 tons was picked off the railway lines alongside and was then gently lowered into the ship. The engine was one of eight made in Manchester for the Chinese Railways. It will not be long, reports say, when China will be making all its own railway equipment.

What Has Cost of Living to Do With 1932 Dollar 'Worth' $1.62?

If Wages Are Based on Buying Power of 1920 Dollar, Man Who Received $50 Then Would Get $25, While 1913 Earner of $50 Would Receive $62.50

If the Government is to base salary reductions on the cost of living, as is proposed in the President's economy program, statisticians point out, a worker who received $50 a week in 1920, may soon find but $25 in his envelope. However, those who were paid as much as $50 a week in 1913, under the new arrangement should be favored with an increase to $62.50, on the basis of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

In other words living costs have dropped about 50 per cent since 1920, but still are about 25 per cent higher than in 1913.

This living cost problem, involving price level, purchasing power, and money value in general, normally is felt by most everyone to be a personal concern, but recent developments have stirred a deeper and more universal interest and curiosity in the mathematical processes and the wider economic factors surrounding it. Especially are government employees inquiring as to this cost of living, how and upon what basis it is figured, how it affects them, and how the pay cut plan will result.

A reader of The Christian Science Monitor recently asked for an explanation of the computations bringing about the conclusion, by Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale, quoted in a Monitor news story, that the 1932 dollar is worth $1.62. The reply to this inquiry is herewith reproduced, attempting to trace the mechanics of determining the price level, and discussing in a limited way the essential economic factors involved:

By the dollar, we mean the gold dollar, which always contains exactly 25.8 grains of gold, or any form of lawful United States currency which may be presented at any time in payment for the gold dollar. The "price" of the dollar therefore never varies in relation to gold, for the price of a gold dollar always is 25.8 grains of gold, and the price of 25.8 grains of gold is $1. The "value" of the dollar, however, varies in relation to the commodities it buys. It is this variation of the value or the purchasing power of the dollar with which we are concerned.

Dr. Fisher, like many others who issue periodical price charts, first chooses a list of what he believes to be representative commodities. That is, goods which are most commonly and widely used by the largest number of people, and the average price of which may be considered the average price of all wholesale commodities. Only wholesale commodities are considered—the purchasing power of the dollar in relation to wholesale commodity prices.

While numerous methods of finding the average price are used, the results vary but little. Dr. Fisher uses a list of 200 commodities and 1926 as a base. Others use as many as 300 commodities, and most of them use 1913 as the base year. It will be seen that the purchasing power of the dollar will vary according to the average price of the year taken as a base, which is represented by the index number 100. These lists of commodities include food, raw materials and fuel, using broad classifications.

To find the dollar purchasing power of a given year the index number of that year, showing the percentage of price change over the year taken as 100, is divided into 100. For example Dr. Fisher says that in comparison with its value in 1926, the 1932 dollar is worth about $1.62. He finds, by comparing the average wholesale commodity price of 1932 with that of 1926, that the 1932 price is 38.4 per cent lower than that of 1926. Subtracting the 38.4 from 100 we have 61.6, which is the index number for 1932. By dividing 61.6 into 100, we have 162.4 or the purchasing power of slightly more than $1.62.

The index number on Feb. 3, 1933, was 55.3, which, when subtracted from 100 showed that the average price had decreased 44.7 per cent since 1926. Dividing this 55.3 into 100, we get 180.0, or about $1.81 as the present purchasing power of the dollar in relation to wholesale commodity prices.

Now we will consider a month in which the average price was above that of 1926. Back in 1920, for example, the index number stood at 167.2, making the dollar purchasing power 59.8 cents. This, according to Dr. Fisher's figures, which are used in all the above calculations, was the lowest point the purchasing power of the dollar ever has reached in the annals of modern economic charting. In other words, it was the highest point ever reached by prices, for the purchasing power of the dollar moves inversely with price.

Indicating the different results obtained by using different years as a base, the figures of the Annalist, arrived at by the same mathematical process, but using the year 1913 as 100, show the index number in January, 1933, to be 82.8, making the purchasing power of the dollar, in relation to 1913, about $1.27.

The purchasing power of the dollar in relation to wholesale commodity price, however, does not necessarily indicate the cost of living, for the costs of rent, insurance, furniture, street-car fares, laundry, etc., are not included in the above calculations. As a matter of fact these items have decreased, if at all, far less than the wholesale commodities.

While Dr. Fisher's figures, based on 1926, and even those of the Annalist, based on 1913, show that present wholesale commodity prices are below those of 1913 the actual cost of living still is, according to a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, about one-third higher than in 1913, although much lower than in 1926, and about half as much as in 1920.

Compared with 1913, the cost of food has decreased about 1.3 per cent, the bureau says, while the cost of clothing has increased 21.5 per cent, rent 18 per cent, fuel and light 56.9 per cent, household furnishings 47.4 per cent, and miscellaneous goods on the family budget 99.3 per cent.

The bureau's chart, with 1913 as a base, shows the cost of living index number at the end of 1932 to be about 135, making the purchasing power of the dollar, in relation to all items in the budget, about 74 cents. There is no available accurate compilation of living costs based on 1926, and hence a comparative figure cannot be given. It may be seen, however, that by basing the compilation on 1926, when prices were considerably higher than in 1913, the present dollar purchasing power would appear greater, than if compared with 1913. The above 74 cents then must not be compared with Dr. Fisher's $1.80, but with the $1.27.

Post Office Pen Joke Loses Point With Evans Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—The new Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Silliman Evans, doesn't want any more jokes made about the lowly pen found in post offices.

Declaring that the inconvenience to patrons of post offices because of lack of proper writing materials has been widely commented upon for years, Mr. Evans has issued the following order:

"The postmaster, or some one person designated by him, should see that pen points are replaced at least once each day where they are used to any considerable extent, and more frequently where necessary. Post office patrons are entitled to this consideration and it is particularly desirable that special attention be given thereto. A bulletin notice once each month or two, for an extended period, is suggested.

"Please see to it that post offices are served promptly and in sufficient quantities with the necessary penholders, pen points and ink to the end that there may be no complaint of insufficient supplies."

For the fiscal year ending July 1, next, the department estimates that 4,557,800 pen points will be needed to supply post offices throughout the country.

Indiana Governor Frees Liquor Law Violators

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15 (AP)—In accordance with the policy enunciated by Gov. Paul V. McNutt, seven men were released yesterday from the Indiana Reformatory, where they were serving sentences for liquor law violations.

They represented the first group of a total of 325 prisoners who will be given their freedom as a result of the Indiana "bone-dry" law being erased recently from the statute books. Governor McNutt declared that to keep offenders of the state law incarcerated after its repeal would make political prisoners of them.

Changes in Hulls of Ships Indicate Speed of 30 Knots

Experiments of British Inventor Seek Increase in Efficiency Without Using More Fuel

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Liners with speeds of 35 knots and more are commercially practicable with careful modification of existing hulls, according to Sir Joseph Isherwood, British shipwright.

He has just ordered six vessels which will be designed along the lines of experiments conducted with models in the tank of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. Sir Joseph, inventor of the Isherwood longitudinal construction for ships, has been busy with a highly skilled staff trying to obtain increased speed and efficiency without an increase of fuel consumption.

Sir Joseph based his investigations on the assumption that the fore and aft lines of ships had been studied and improved, but that the flow lines of water past the greater midships bulk had been neglected. So he designed a new middle-ship body onto which he attached the fore and aft portions of a ship known to give satisfactory results. A model of his new ship in the Teddington tank confirmed his anticipations. He also found that three inches more immersion gave 180 tons additional displacement.

The model tested was for a ship 395 feet long. Sir Joseph then had another model made giving 220 tons more displacement without altering his midship outline. With this he found that no more power was required to drive the vessel over a range of 9-12 knots than with the first model. A third model giving still further displacement confirmed the results already obtained.

Law Violators Working Out Fines in Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Instead of sending convicted violators of traffic ordinances to jail for non-payment of fines, the municipal court here has been sentencing them to do improvement work in the public parks, where they are allowed to work out their fines at labor.

The practice saves the county $2500 weekly at the present volume of convictions, according to Judge William R. McKay. The number of arrested and convicted persons unable to pay fines for such offenses has reached a daily average of 200, Judge McKay said.

Canal Zone Sees Akron

COLON, Canal Zone, March 15 (AP)—The United States Navy dirigible Akron arrived at Cristobal today.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS!
USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

"Thanks for the tip, Anne

"We used to have egg noodle dishes once in a while, you know, but *what a difference* it made to take your advice and insist on Mueller's! You should have seen Harry's eyes sparkle when I served noodle pudding last night! It *looked* so appetizing. And when he tasted its flavor he began to compliment me right away! But the best compliment came when both he and Bobbie were so keen on having another helping, telling me how deliciously light and tender it was."

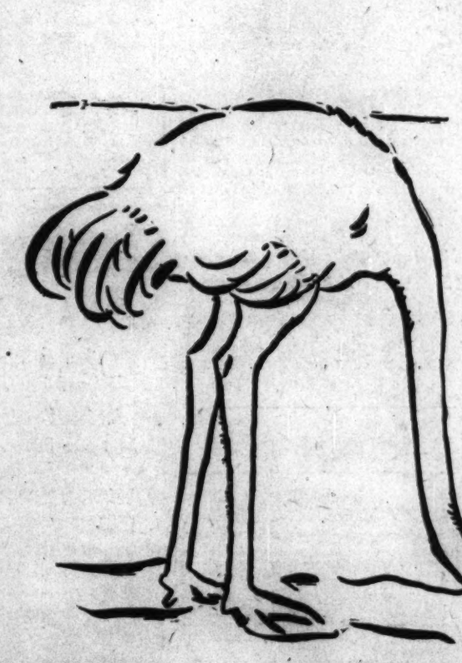
• • • • •

These are the kind of comments that explain why more people choose Mueller's than any other brand. See for yourself what a difference it makes if you ask for Mueller's. Besides appetizing appearance, delicious flavor and perfect tenderness, it is richest in nourishment.

quik-dried
This exclusive Mueller process enables all the fine natural flavor to be retained—instead of being partly lost in the drying stage of manufacture!

MUELLER'S
EGG NOODLES MACARONI SPAGHETTI
ELBOW MACARONI COOKED SPAGHETTI

Quality Tells ... Mueller's is America's Largest Selling Brand



SILLY BIRD
Isn't He?

THIS old bird buries his head in the sand and then thinks nobody can see him. Silly, isn't he? And yet, let's be sure we haven't any silly notions ourselves before we condemn him.

Last week, for instance, a lady came into one of our A&P stores and refused to buy one of our best brands of food because, if you please, it cost so little! "I prefer expensive food," she told us. Now, we're perfectly sure that she had no idea that she was harboring the silliest of silly notions—the notion that high quality and high price must go together.

Until we met this lady, we didn't believe that there were still women in existence who thought good food need be expensive. It needn't be. And a few trips to an A&P store soon show even the most old-fashioned shopper how true this is.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

Spain Summoned To Stop Terrorism Among Its Workers

Employers Union Appeals to Premier to Check Social Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A plea for energetic action to stop terrorism among industrial workers was recently addressed to the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, by the Spanish Employers Union. The union is a non-political body whose 70,000 members include important bankers, capitalists, and business men. The petition also called for a halt in the rush of social legislation.

More of Geneva's labor conventions have been adopted by Spain, it is stated, than by any other country, but despite this, social legislation has been so indiscriminate and unstudied that the industrial situation has not been greatly ameliorated.

All social laws sponsored by the Ministry of Labor, continued the petition, have considered the manual worker solely, and little attempt seems to have been made to ascertain whether the industrial situation was ripe for their application. The result has been that these very workers whose betterment was aimed at are now worse off than before, because of the heavy burdens placed on employers.

The employers have many suggestions to make for rendering the work of mixed juries, or arbitration committees, more beneficial. Among these are the choosing of non-political and impartial chairmen and secretaries of these committees, the limiting of inspection of works and factories to Ministry of Labor inspectors, and the strict observation of work contracts by the employees.

Progress which all desire is impossible, states the petition, when the arbitration committees continually favor the workers, and when the authorities do not take effective measures to prevent strikes which have been invariably declared in the few cases that the committee's verdict has been in favor of the employer. These strikes, urges the petition, should be declared illegal.

The petition ends with the hope that the interminable series of bomb outrages on employers, coercion of workers by anarchist propaganda to declare strikes, will cease and assures the Government of sincere co-operation with any measures taken by it to lead to a return to prosperity in Spain.

Rewards of Loyalty Keep Youth on Farms

(Continued from page 1)

is in a field of corn, and that to understand that corn is as absorbingly interesting as to study anything which the city can offer. I looked upon the corn patch as just so many rows of dreary hoeing, to be completed as soon as possible."

Message to Youth

What was lacking for the country boy in this system is now supplied by 4-H clubs and the Future Farmers. The first of these groups—the letters stand for Head, Heart, Hand and Health—had its beginnings in Texas when the cotton crop failed, and the Department of Agriculture could not convince the growers that they should turn to some other crop. It delivered its message through the farm boys and girls, more open to new things than their elders, and from that built up the present elaborate system.

There are at this time some 900,000 4-H clubbers scattered throughout America. They are organized in project clubs, so that members of kindred interests are thrown together. Their instructors are in most cases the county farm adviser, paid by both state and federal funds. There are regular meetings, practical instruction, individual and club projects which frequently come away with the prizes at county and state fairs, and many clubs have constitutions and by-laws, and furnish good parliamentary training.

Success of Method Shown

But isn't it more interesting to examine specific cases which illustrate the success of the method?

Take, for instance, Russell Freeman 19-year-old 4-H farmer of Riverton, Utah.

Sheep raising, as every sheepman knows, has been beset by its full share of troubles the last few years of low price levels. But Mr. Freeman has demonstrated that, even in such unfavorable times, woolgrowing and sheep breeding can be conducted at a profit.

He started five years ago with one pure-bred rambouillet ewe, for which he paid $49.50 of his savings. By rearing lambs and reinvesting profits he has built his flock up to 85 head of registered rambouillet sheep. He has needed little of his return from wool and lamb sales for expenses: these were furnished in large measure by prizes. He has won a total of $550 in awards at the Utah State Fair, the Ogden Livestock Show and county fairs—and do not judge this sum by city standards. This year he won the Union Pacific System 4-H scholarship of $100 to be used at the Utah State Agricultural College.

Prizes Only Incidental

Will city bright lights ever bother Russell? Probably not, if one may judge from his rather significant attitude toward the cash awards he has won. For while welcome, he has considered them purely incidental. What he values most is the fact that he has mastered, through practical experience, many of the problems of sheep breeding, feeding and marketing. He expects this knowledge to return him many times his past dividends when he goes into the sheep business on a larger scale.

This business of prize winning is a strong incentive to youthful farmers. It is a visible yardstick of their success. And it is keenly visible to their elders, too, for so many of the youngsters have excelled in exhibition of their products that the older farmers are said to welcome especially those contests which are closed against any but large-scale operating farmers.

Youngsters Lead Way

Sometimes the success of the children changes the methods of the father. Take the case of Mr. Gus Rambo of Lake Chelan, Wash. Because of the success of his children in a 4-H potato raising project he turned to the raising of certified seed potatoes, took the youngsters with him, and organized Rambo & Sons, producers of the Bliss Triumph variety. Of his seven children, five are 4-H members: the other two formerly belonged, but have passed the age limit.

The Rambo family's entire seed potato crop this year is being taken by Chelan County to provide for emergency gardens. Only 30 pounds of these "superspuds" are declared sufficient to supply a family of five with potatoes for a year.

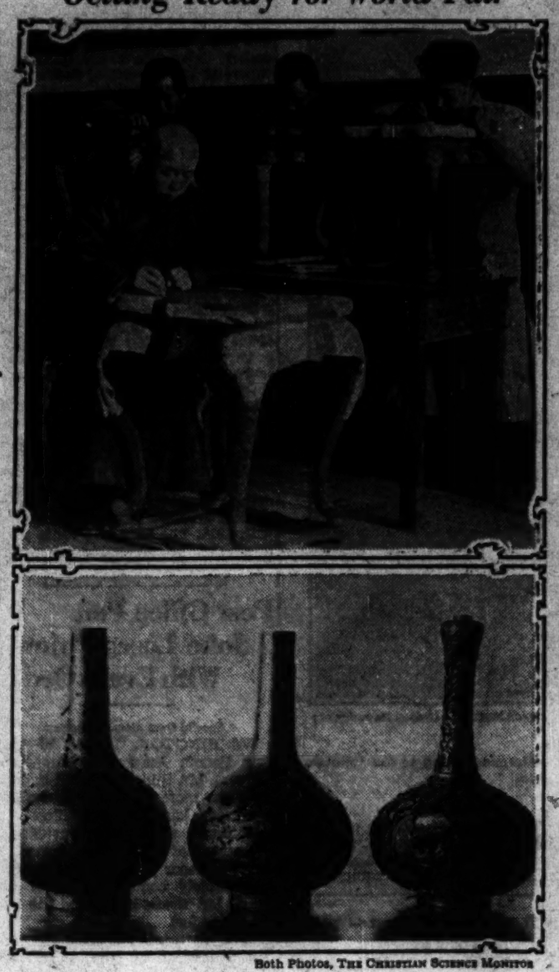
And there are cases where 4-H work is even bringing recruits to agriculture. A good example of this comes from Lincoln County, Nevada, where a group of miners' sons turned to farming, an occupation entirely strange to them, and through 4-H affiliation produced garden truck worth more than $350 an acre, won prizes at the county fair, and earned from 11 to 40 cents an hour for their labor. So "green" were these boys when they started their project that one of them did not even know what seeds looked like.

Egyptian Railways Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. H. N. Gresley, chief mechanical engineer of the London and North Eastern Railway, has undertaken an investigation into the organization of the various mechanical departments and workshops of the Egyptian State Railways system. He is studying the system at the request of the Egyptian Government.

Getting Ready for World Fair



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

EXHIBITS REACHING FINAL STAGES
Upper—Peiping Craftsmen Putting Last Touches to Red Lacquer Stools.
Lower—Three Stages in Progress of Red Lacquer Vase, All the Delicate Detail Being Seen on the Vase at the Right.

Family Craft Secrets of Old China Used in Skilled Work for Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Weaving ancient designs in modern material, Chinese craftsmen are busy here finishing Peiping's chief exhibit for the Chicago world fair. The exhibit embraces a wide variety of beautiful articles, including rugs, porcelains, jades, ivories, cloisonné, carved wood, glass, lacquer, and bronzes, many of them copied from rare examples in the Palace Museum of the Forbidden City, the greatest treasure house in the Orient. The pieces intended for display at Chicago will thus afford glimpses of China's classic art and at the same time attest the skill of the Chinese artisan of today.

The work of preparing Peiping's chief exhibit is being performed under ideal conditions in the National Institute of Arts and Crafts. The Institute is part of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the southwest corner of the Chinese city here, patterned after its American counterpart at Washington, D. C. The Institute was founded two years ago by Mr. Y. D. Shen, director of the bureau.

American residents of Peiping have been given an opportunity by Mr. Shen of viewing the articles already completed for the fair and watching the craftsmen at work.

Some of them are operating intricate modern machines, others are following methods handed down from father to son for generations. The splendid replica of a Ch'ien Lung throne, which will be one of the outstanding objects in the Peiping display, is being made by the second method. The secret of this work is known to only one family, induced by Mr. Shen to come here from the Province of Fukien and carry on the tradition in the Institute.

Mr. Shen has turned to antique designs for many of his products. The silk rugs in black and silver which form part of the collection of "palace" rugs for Chicago depict prancing steeds of the T'ang dynasty copied from horses carved in stone more than 1000 years ago. Other examples are the carved "Peking glass" in many colors and the carved wooden boxes set with semiprecious stones, exact copies of treasures in the Forbidden City made in the time of Ch'ien Lung.

Among the articles of modern design are the little Chinese trays and the black enamel boxes inlaid with egg shell. The making of these boxes, a recent invention, now employs 200 people in Peiping. Ordinary egg shell is used, the fragments, arranged in various designs, being set into the wet enamel before drying and polishing. The finished product, which resembles snake skin in appearance, is very durable and is enjoying a growing vogue in Peiping and Shanghai.

A further feature of the Chinese section will be a display of theatrical costumes, masks, scenery and musical instruments.

Exhibits will also be sent to Chicago from other parts of China, notably Shanghai and Canton; but it is expected that the articles made in Peiping will represent the country's chief contribution.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. John H. Parke, Ayer, Mass.
Joy Clark, Ayer, Mass.

Bush Wins Point In Terminal Head Reëlection Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Mr. Irving T. Bush, chairman of the board of the Bush Terminal Company, which he founded in 1902, but of which he lost control last year, has won the first move in his contest for reëlection as its president with announcement today of the resignation of the present head, Mr. John A. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was elected president and a director of the company in June, 1932, and has resigned both positions, to be effective with the company's annual election on April 3.

Withdrawal of Mr. Stephens probably will end the drive for proxies now being conducted by Mr. Bush in his effort to effect a realignment of the directorate that will assure his return to the presidency of the company in April.

Mr. Bush alleges that as a result of amendments to by-laws passed during his absence in Europe last summer, his powers as chairman had been curtailed to a point where business of the company is being impaired. He has enlisted support of executives and employees of the company so effectively that control has passed to the Bush group before the Stephens faction was aware that the campaign was under way.

Mr. Stephens' resignation is seen as the climax of one of the most unusual contests for intercompany control, that has marked the many readjustments in industry since 1929. In 1931, Mr. Bush sought to effect radical economies in the company. While he was away, however, the directors removed him as president and delegated control of the company to a committee of three. Mr. Bush based his drive to restore the old management on the ground that the new management was inexperienced and unfamiliar with terminal conditions and, according to Mr. Stephens, rendered ineffectual the latter's efforts to effect a reorganization of company affairs, the purpose for which he was brought into the business.

Power Rate Cut Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Electric rate schedules in South Carolina cities served by the Duke interests will be drastically reduced, dating from last Nov. 1, if officials of the Duke Power & Southern Public Utilities Companies acquiesce in an order issued in Columbia by the South Carolina Railroad Commission. The new rates, effective last November, were estimated to represent reductions of $371,000 a year.

Britain Fosters Religious Study In School Policy

Lord Irwin Finds Opinion Moving Away From Secular Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Religious training in the schools of Great Britain is likely to receive every encouragement from the state, according to Lord Irwin, president of the board of education.

Lord Irwin made this declaration at a conference at Harrogate convened to discuss the place which religious teaching should hold in the educational system. He said he was not concerned with the philosophy of denominational or undenominational teaching, because it was his duty to administer the law impartially; but he was concerned to see, in face of the widespread demand for it, that the religion taught in the schools was taught thoroughly.

"Public opinion," said Lord Irwin, "has moved, and is moving steadily away from the secular solution—and while, in all too many cases, institutional religion seems to make less audible appeal to many people, you have only to look at the columns of the daily press to learn that, in all walks of life, people are searching and athirst for something which institutional religion too often fails to give them."

In many cases, Lord Irwin believes that the search for this "something" can be aided by the schools. Not merely during the prescribed hour of religious instruction, but during the whole of school life—interpreted there by those teachers who "living always in the world of sight, are yet conscious that there is another and a greater—though invisible—world behind."

Education, said Lord Irwin, is not some mechanical process in which output depends upon a highly organized machine, running so many hours a day. Neither is it a thing concerned only with the reasoning powers, since it is clear that most of the strongest motives have little or nothing to do with reason. But teachers need to understand these things.

Lord Irwin advocates definite guidance for teachers. It is worth remembering, he told the conference, that the secondary schools are the main recruiting ground for the teaching profession and that, from this point of view, the religious teaching given in them is of profound importance; while, beyond the schools, provision for the training of teachers in up-to-date and stimulating methods of giving religious teaching and Biblical instruction would go far in helping forward the general movement toward those things which are of greatest value.

Treasury Extends Final Day to Enter Income Tax Blanks

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The dead line for filing income tax returns was extended from March 15 to March 31 today by the Internal Revenue Bureau acting on a Treasury Department decision. Those who take advantage of the rule to defer filing their return must pay interest at 6 per cent per annum on the first quarterly installment from March 15.

The decision was made as long lines of harried taxpayers besieged the offices of collectors of internal revenue throughout the country seeking to get their returns, held up by the national banking holiday, into the offices before the stroke of midnight.

While no official had any additional comment upon their relaxation of the stringent rules, the Treasury has been bombarded with requests that some action be taken to defer payment of the tax until citizens whose money was tied up in banks could make arrangements to meet the amount due.

Device Guards Street Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—An ingenious but simple device which is expected to save this city several hundred dollars annually in broken street light bulbs is being installed on all ornamental street lights here. It is a small shield to keep rain off the bulbs.

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Move at Chicago Seeks to Raise Wages of Women

Sharp Decreases Shown in 1933, Spokesman of Trade Union Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—A community effort to lift industrial women's wages out of the depths to which they are reported to have plunged in the last year is being launched here under the leadership of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, according to Miss Agnes Nestor, president.

A number of civic organizations have signified that they are just waiting for a call to unite on a plan of action, Miss Nestor said, and the Trade Union League is arranging a meeting at a central place where a program can be outlined. Among the groups which it expects to find represented at the conference are the local Y. W. C. A., the Federation of Settlements, the Labor Committee of the City Club (Men's) and the Chicago Federation of Churches, according to Miss Nestor.

The call to these organizations was made at a meeting held this week by the Trade Union League's committee, which has been studying wage standards. At this meeting, members heard reports from their own group, from social workers and other interested persons which showed, the league president said, that women's wages in this region had fallen to a low point comparable with 25 years ago, when the movement for a living wage for women was initiated. In a garment factory, for example, wages as low as eight cents an hour were reported recently. Employers who want to pay decent wages find it difficult to meet such competition, Miss Nestor declared.

Just what course of action will be recommended is to be decided after the large committee meets, she added. Some may favor minimum wage laws, some organization of workers on a broader basis, others an appeal to consumers. It may be found advisable to use several approaches, Miss Nestor said. Although she is herself a trade union leader, she said that she believed whatever is done should be for all women workers, non-union as well as union. Any low wage worker pulls down the wages of others, she said. It is a question of community standards, in her judgment. There must be some legal minimum which would protect not only the woman worker but the employer who wants to keep to a fair standard.

"The Women's Trade Union League has gathered a fund of information on current conditions among women workers which shows the need for some action," Miss Nestor continued. "We have read reports of similar conditions in other cities. We have also our own first-hand reports of conditions in Chicago. The conditions revealed are shocking. Wages kept up fairly well in 1932, but 1933 has seen them tumbling down under pressure of ruthless competition in industry until now we see a demoralized condition, similar to the sweatshop of the past. Because there are so many people eager for work, some employers have taken advantage of the situation. Now we feel that only community-wide effort can meet this situation."

Insurance on Bank Deposits Proposed In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—A plan for the insurance of bank deposits through the organization of a mutual insurance company, in which government banks and depositors would unite, has been promulgated by Mr. Herbert J. Tily, president of Strawbridge & Clothier, here, in coöperation with Mr. Daniel Badger Jr., partner of Ernst & Ernst, public accountants.

In brief, the plan proposes the issuance of a federal bond of $1,000,000,000 to enable the immediate functioning of the insurance, which would be compulsory. Premiums would be paid by a percentage of average deposits, and as these premiums were paid the federal bonds would be returned to the United States Treasury. Funds of the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund would be invested in government bonds only.

In order to subscribe to this insurance, a bank would be required to furnish proof of its solvency and healthy condition, and subsequent periodic statements would be necessary in order to retain the policy. In this way, any weakness which might appear in a banking institution could be detected at once, pointed out and removed.

Claims under policy contracts would be obtainable on demand loans at Federal Reserve Banks on deposit by the Insurance Fund of Government Bonds and the issuance of new Federal Reserve notes therefor. These loans would be repayable to effect contraction of the thus expanded currency.

Fewer Cars in Ontario, But Higher Gas Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Despite the fact that gasoline consumption in Ontario was lower last year than in 1931, and that fewer cars and trucks were licensed, the increase of 1 per cent in the gasoline tax meant $1,131,510 more in revenue.

Increases in the gasoline tax and in cost of automobile and truck licenses caused a decline in gasoline consumption last year of 4,471,343 gallons, it was revealed in the Legislature. Between October 31, 1931, and the same date last year, 243,583,374 gallons of gasoline were sold, compared with 248,054,717 the previous year. Automobiles licensed in 1932 numbered 463,081, compared with 490,607 in 1931. Truck registration dropped from 64,461 to 61,287.

He Likes to Play the Guitar in Bed

WILLIAM H. WOODIN

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

New Treasury Head Composes And Collects Coins and Books

Comes From Long Line of Old-Time Ironmongers Starting From a Small Foundry and Culminating in a Great Amalgamation

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mr. William Hartman Woodin, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is an expert guitarist and carries an instrument about with him on his travels.

Even more than as a strummer of the guitar, a collector of odd coins, period furniture, first editions and the like, Mr. Woodin brings to the capital the reputation for what might be called in collegiate phrase his "extra-mural" interest in musical composition.

His first musical compositions were for the guitar, but within a comparatively short time he achieved the distinction of having some of his works played by a symphony orchestra under Mr. Henry Hadley, the well-known conductor, the suite being entitled "Four Musical Impressions." In all, Mr. Woodin has ranged from symphonies to children's songs, and he has an ample portfolio of published compositions to his credit. The music loving public knows him as "Will Woodin."

Mr. Woodin is a "sound-money man" and the very practical head of the great American Car & Foundry Company, an executive of the American Locomotive Company and the personal friend of the new President. As to his politics, it is a little uncertain. One of the anecdotes that excited mirth at the time the new Roosevelt Cabinet was announced was attributed to an old-line Democrat, who had gone through "Who's Who" with an increasingly grim countenance, looking up the political derivation of the new official family. Man after man, he discovered, were listed as Republicans.

Still Have a Majority

"Well," he cogitated, at length, after considering the case, "thank heaven, anyway, the Democrats have still got a majority!"

Mr. Woodin would seem to be a straight-out Republican, but one who voted for Alfred E. Smith, and more recently for his friend, Mr. Roosevelt. He is a member of the stalwart Republican Union League Club of New York, but he gave $25,000 to "Al" Smith's campaign, and now he is a member of a Democratic Cabinet.

The iron foundry at Foundryville, Penna., established in 1849, is the visible symbol of three generations of Woodin - foundry - masters. The plant was started by the grandfather of the new Secretary, in association with Mr. Mordecai W. Jackson. Business expanded with the passage of time. The young Woodin heir—he of the third generation—was educated at New York Latin school at the Woodbridge School of New York, and later the school of mines of Columbia University, where he was a member of the class of 1890. One year before he finished school, in 1889, he married Miss Annie Jessup of Montrose, Penna. There are four children.

In 1891 he entered the family foundry, grown immensely bigger by now and worked for a brief period in the central factory itself, but shortly assumed the post of general superintendent, and at the close of the century became president of the expanding plant, which in 1899 joined the new consolidation known as the American Car & Foundry Company. Eventually, in 1916, Mr. Woodin became head of the powerful foundry corporation, which is one of the largest industrial enterprises in the country.

Thus "the man with the guitar" was also one of the quiet-voiced rulers of America's material world.

Alert But Somewhat Shy

Mr. Woodin is a shy, or at least somewhat self-conscious, affable, alert man. It is a problem whether the interest in old coins, rare engravings and music is the escape outlet of a harassed business man or the natural development of a third-generation American foundry master. Physically, he is of small stature, white haired, soft voiced, smiling. He is a long way from the calculating-machine type of man, the ruthless money magnate. Money and financial statistics will apparently be humanized in his personality at a time when, more than most, the necessity for humanizing the grim subject of finance is the need of a highly difficult situation.

In an interview given shortly after his appointment, Mr. Woodin declared that he felt the responsibilities of the Cabinet post would leave him little if any time for musical composition, although, he continued, "Of course, you can't help composing. It comes to you. If you set it down—you compose. If you don't, it goes away. It's very fleeting."

From his experience, Mr. Woodin seems eminently qualified to deal with the extremely complicated railroad situation that now confronts the new Administration.

To get the record straight, it might be mentioned that Mr. Woodin has collected, at one time or another, besides his coins and his antiques, the following business positions: he is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and thus knows all about Wall Street, although not popularly identified with it; he is, or was, chairman of the board of the Brill Corporation; chairman of the board of the Railway Steel Spring Company; president of the American Car & Foundry Export Co.; president of the American Car & Foundry Securities Co. Until his appointment as Treasury head he was a member of the directorate of the Remington Arms Company, the Super Heater Company, the Montreal Locomotive Works, the Cuba Company, the Cuba Railroad Company, Compania Cubana, Consolidated Railroads of Cuba and the American Ship & Commerce Co.

"What is he like?" one of Mr. Woodin's intimate associates, who has been with him for more than a score of years, was asked bluntly.

"Quiet, energetic; hard to keep up with, particularly if he's got a problem he's driving at. You correspondents will find he has a way with him. Don't think he's soft, just because he's quiet. He doesn't need a loud voice to get things done, and his thoughts will keep two jumps ahead of most men he comes in contact with."

Such is the comment of Mr. Woodin's associate, who likewise stressed the many-sided interests of the new financial head and his sense of humor.

As for recreations, the only outdoor one recorded is fishing, in which Mr. Woodin is said to find real relaxation. But he would rather secure an original and little-known Cruikshank etching than a fish, and he once paid $10,000, so his secretary reports, for a rare $20 gold piece.

Mr. Woodin's big company, in its labor relations, is open shop, and organized labor looks upon him with some suspicion. On the other hand, he took a personal hand when the American Federation of Labor's Federation Bank & Trust of New York closed, and his friends declare that he was instrumental in bringing about its reopening.

Has Many Connections

He has been identified with various civic organizations in New York interested in better housing, parks, playgrounds and traffic problems. He was financial chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Receptions in New York in 1929. Governor Roosevelt appointed him to serve on the special committee to study and revise New York state banking laws.

A year later he became treasurer of the National Prison Emergency Committee, which was then being organized. He has served, too, on the executive committee of the emergency employment committee.

Today he is chairman of the American Tagore Association, treasurer of the Council on Adult Education for the Foreign Born, and also associated with Mr. Roosevelt as trustee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

As a final word on his music, he explains that he is not really a musician, but merely a "melodist," for he does not know enough to orchestrate the airs he composes. He became acquainted with Mr. Jerome Kern on a musical basis one time, and it is through him, and others acquainted with the technique of the art, that his guitar tunes have found their way into symphonies. As to the guitar, he has one reason, he says, for preferring it to any other instrument. He can play it in bed.

New Hampshire Appeal Heard by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court indicated yesterday it would dismiss the appeal of Mr. Michael J. Healy, chief of police of Manchester, N. H., in a case against Mr. Louis D. Ratta, involving the validity of the state law providing licenses for peddlers.

When Mr. Ratta, a salesman for vacuum cleaners, refused to apply for such a license, Mr. Healy threatened to arrest him and Mr. Ratta went into a three-judge federal court to challenge the validity of the licensing act. The court held it thoroughly unconstitutional, declaring it imposed arbitrary and unequal restrictions. Mr. Healy appealed to the Supreme Court.

Illinois Advised To Put Utilities Under Firm Hand

Cook County Women Voters Hear Four-Point Plan of Wisconsin Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 15—A four-point program for attacking the holding company situation in Illinois and for strengthening state regulation of public utilities was advocated by Mr. David E. Lilienthal, member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, at a meeting here of the Forum of the Cook County League of Women Voters.

National attention directed to public utility regulation is at this moment centered on Illinois, Mr. Lilienthal declared, because of the recent collapse of the Insull system. If Illinois fails to meet this issue fairly and squarely, he said, it may mean that thousands of well-informed persons will be convinced that the only way out is through universal public ownership of public utilites.

"Public utility enterprises are public businesses," said Mr. Lilienthal. "If this fact is thoroughly realized and acted upon by the managers and investors in public utility properties, by legislators, by the administrative commissions, and by the courts, we then have our feet on solid ground. Public utilities should be controlled for the best interests of the public which they serve." His proposals are:

1. A broad grant to the state commission of jurisdiction over all transactions between any operating public utility and any affiliated company or interest, "affiliated interest" to be defined very broadly to include not only a company which controls an operating utility but any company having common directors or in fact subject to common control.

2. That utilities be prohibited from loaning their funds to a related company, except under strict control of the state commission. All the resources of the company should be devoted to the improvement of service, the reduction of rates and the fair compensation of the investor.

3. That the state commision require competitive bidding by investment bankers where any public utility seeks to issue and sell senior securities, especially where the bankers who propose to buy are in control or are affiliated with the utility issuing securities.

4. That public utilities be forbidden to pay dividends on common stock at the expense of adequate provision for depreciation and other reserves, or where such dividends endanger the capital structure of the utility and that the state commission be given the authority to enforce such a requirement.

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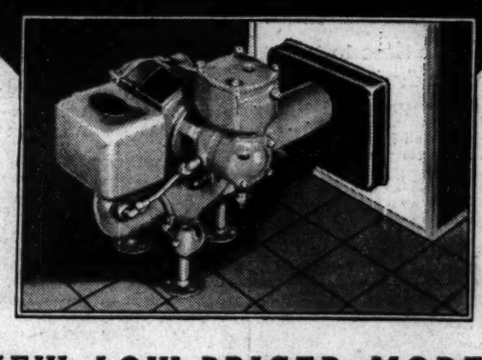

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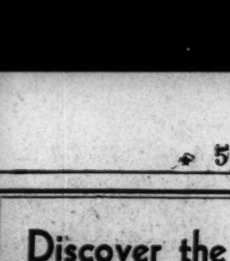

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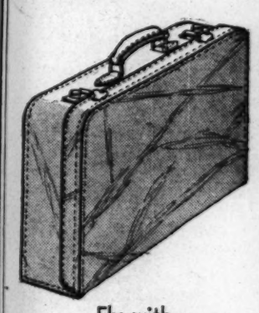

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Roosevelt Gives Credit to Woodin In Banking Plans

President Turns Attention to Lasting Reforms in Fiscal System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—President Roosevelt today gave full credit to Mr. William H. Woodin, new Secretary of Treasury, for the Administration's success thus far in bringing the country through its banking crisis, and thereupon turned his attention to the long-term job of permanent bank reform and reorganization.

The immediate problem is to get the banking machinery of the country to running again: the long-term problem is to reduce the surplus number of state and national banks and to strengthen the structure so that no such similar disaster can ever recur.

A majority of banks in the 12 Reserve cities opened Monday, and a majority of banks in 200 clearing house cities opened yesterday. Today was set for general reopening in other communities. In each of these categories some banks have failed to reopen because they could not get federal or state licenses to permit a continuation of business.

These closed banks will be classified by officials. Some will reopen promptly; others will undergo a quick reorganization; and others still will be placed in the hands of a conservator to determine their future status. Small country banks have been particularly hit by the business decline and it is the problem of disposing of them which largely constitutes the question of the future banking policy.

It is anticipated that the Glass banking bill will be revived shortly, with authorization for branch banking, and that many of the weaker and smaller independent institutions will eventually be taken over as branches by stronger groups. At the same time, the fight for unification of banking control under the Federal Reserve System will go on, but strong opposition to it is certain in those sections of Congress which have always supported the state banks against national institutions.

The Senate yesterday rushed through a bill of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, making it easier for state banks outside the Reserve System to obtain loans from Federal Reserve banks. Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia opposed the measure on the ground that no additional authorization is needed for the purpose required. The House is expected to pass the measure speedily.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

The first one-man show to be held by Mr. Eugene Kingman is on display at the Casson Galleries, Boylston Street. This painter is at present doing graduate work at the Yale School of Fine Art. He is a native of Providence.

The exhibition consists of oils and drawings. In the former the painter works in the traditional manner, selecting agreeable outdoor scenes and depicting them in a dignified, fairly meticulous way. His palette is conventional, his drawing correct. He strives for pictorial elements which are more restful than provocative. The design factor remains one of his chief sources of interest.

In drawing, Mr. Kingman shows a predilection for tonal qualities which may be derived by bearing delicately upon the side of the pencil. Tonal contrasts and gradations characterize the drawings more than lineal strokes. The drawings have not the finish of the paintings. The artist has not yet learned to make both with ease and grace. The subjects treated are of Yale University chiefly.

Copley Society

Miss Grace Collier is exhibitor at the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue. In 16 small pictures the artist makes herself known to the onlooker in a quite agreeable, quite ingratiating way.

Miss Collier paints as though the art were one affording pleasure and fun. Her work is signalized by its spirited character, by its brightness and freedom and want of pretense. Bar Harbor, the Arnold Arboretum, meadows, still-life and portraits figure among her subjects.

Miss Collier, though by no means a painter of unusual ability, commends herself to attention for a characteristic of dynamics which may be wanting altogether in painters of greater boast. We often find this quality where we least expect to find it; furthermore, it is pathetically lacking in works by the more pretentious. Certainly it is one of the most important earmarks of good and effective style. D. A.

Radio Device Helps To Check Starlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A device consisting of a radio set at the end of a telescope has been perfected at Washburn Observatory, University of Wisconsin, to gauge the brilliance of stars hitherto too faint for measurement.

The equipment, evolved after three years of experimentation, was explained by Dr. Albert E. Whitford of the observatory staff in a recent report to the Astrophysical Journal.

With a star of the ninth magnitude, considerably too faint to be seen with the naked eye, he said, a variation in brightness of less than three one-hundredths of a magnitude can be detected.

Minute current from a photo-electric cell, caused by starlight falling upon it, is detected by an electrometer. By amplifying the current from the photocell with radio vacuum tubes, included in the new device, the current can be measured directly on the scale of a galvanometer.

Piercing Rhode Island's Sky Line

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY STRUCTURE

The Inset Shows the Old Butler Exchange, Which Formerly Occupied the Site of the New Bank Building.

Marblehead, Famed for Wooden Ships, Builds Non-Sinkable Iron Sailboat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 15—"Safe sailing for all the family" has been the motto of Mr. Samuel B. Jones Jr. of this town, inventor of a new all-iron small sailing craft, now being constructed by the Marblehead Boat Company in South Boston. According to its inventor, the new boat, which is to ride the tides of Massachusetts Bay this summer, will float under all conditions. The designer is Mr. Robert W. Rose, naval architect, also of Marblehead.

Mr. Jones was first faced with the possibilities of such a development in sailing craft when a friend brought him a small piece of unpainted yellow pine which, after lying for two weeks in the waters of Duxbury Bay, was completely honeycombed by teredo navalis.

Teredo navalis is a species of mollusk which bores tunnels in wood of all sorts, even the hardest varieties. These tunnels range from five inches to five feet in length, and a maximum diameter of 1⅛ inches has been found. Ships with wooden bottoms have always been exposed to this danger, and until now most small craft have been built of wood.

The inventor of the "iron (sea) horse" set to work with the double purpose of developing a craft which would overcome the menace of the teredo and furnish at the same time safe sailing facilities. Sixteen gauge plates are being used in welding the vessel, which is also being equipped with a ¼-inch plate rudder and centerboard. The plate edges are butted together on an iron-pipe frame and are being fused into a solid watertight joint with an arc welding set.

"The boat will be 16 feet in length," said Mr. Jones, "and will be supplied with three iron pontoons, affording 2600 pounds of buoyancy. Thus, in rough seas, they will lift the boat in the surrounding water, enabling any water which may have been shipped to flow out through a sea plug in the bottom of the hull. In case the vessel is capsized, she may easily be righted by means of one man's weight applied against the centerboard."

"Our craft will weigh 850 pounds, which is about 200 pounds heavier than the equivalent in a wooden vessel, thereby eliminating the need of ballast. She will accommodate six people comfortably and will cost about half as much as a wooden boat of the same size. She ought also to be capable of greater speed due to the narrow centerboard and rudder, which constitute streamlining. The craft will be cat-rigged."

Georgia Cuts Freight Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A freight cut averaging 15 per cent reduction on farm commodities hauled less than 340 miles in Georgia was ordered by the Georgia public service commission, to take effect April 1 of this year.

Providence Takes Pride in New Trust Company Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This thriving city of more than 250,000 population, founded by Roger Williams in 1636 with a mere handful of determined settlers, looks up to the New Industrial Trust Company Building with much pride. And it does so rightfully, for the building is said to be the second tallest structure in New England, its height of 418 feet being surpassed only by the Custom House in Boston.

The 26-story building is located in the center of down-town Providence. The northern front on Exchange Place faces the Mall with the Union Station directly opposite and the City Hall and Post Office within easy reach. Two short blocks north is the shopping district and close at hand are the main hotels of the city. Trolley cars pass before both fronts with terminal stops adjacent to both entrances.

Designed to provide a fitting home for a great banking institution, the structure has been built to provide the best conveniences for its tenants. Offices are attractive with maximum amount of daylight. For 50 feet the building rises from its foundation of the full area of the site. Here, at the second floor level, its walls are recessed. At the ninth, fifteenth and twenty-second stories, the walls still further recede.

The tapering structure assumes the tower-like silhouette of that most recent of architectural designs . . . the American business building. Essentially American, though harking back to Gothic traditions, the type has come to be known as "American Perpendicular."

Packard Advocates 'Record' Libraries

Libraries of "living literature" recorded for future generations, were advocated at the conference with teachers of French held at Harvard University last night. Dr. Frederick C. Packard, Harvard, illustrated the use of the phonograph in the teaching of languages and public speaking.

"There is no excuse for not providing future generations with a library of records illustrating the best literary efforts of today. Think of the value it would be to students of literature if they could hear Chaucer or Milton reading their own works," Professor Packard said.

Mr. John A. Haeseler, Director of the University Film Foundation, called attention to the availability and possibilities of talking films in the teaching of French. He spoke of the experimental work done to determine the value of information imparted to students through the movies, and the various instruments now being adapted to schoolroom use. During the past year about 12 public showings have been made at Harvard of French films, chosen to stimulate interest in French as a spoken language and give some insight into the habits and life of modern France. With the coöperation of the French Embassy the Foundation is able to get the best of French films first.

Mrs. Poole Addresses Springfield Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15—Hearty support of the new National Administration in its constructive efforts was urged by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in addressing 700 club women of western Massachusetts here today as guest of the Springfield Women's Club.

"We are going to study taxation and other problems of government and know what we are doing," she said. "We shall do our part to make it a good tomorrow." She promised a message on the "extravagance of thrift" at the coming Richmond convention.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Massachusetts State Federation, and Mrs. Carl Schrader, state director of the national body, spoke on club problems.

Gen. Needham Approved As State Police Chief

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today appointed Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham and the Executive Council confirmed his appointment as successor to Lieut.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, resigned Commissioner of Public Safety. The new head will have free hand in reorganizing the state police, the Governor said.

Mr. Needham is commander of the fifty-first artillery brigade of the twenty-sixth division and is a prominent Boston attorney. He was graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1909. He will have the job of freeing the department from the alleged corrupt practices which were brought out in the recent investigation.

Stock Prices Are Up As Trading Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)

were higher. The curb opened higher and held most of the gains registered. Bank stocks were low and irregular.

Steps were today taken for the resumption of regular business between New York commercial banks and those in interior cities. Drafts transferring balances from one part of the country to another will be permitted gradually. Today these transfers are still restricted, with a view to preventing movements of funds to individuals which later on might be withdrawn and hoarded.

With the resumption of business yesterday by about 1500 banks in the 250 accredited clearing house cities, the signs of passing of depositor apprehension were most noticeable. Deposits continue to exceed withdrawals in both commercial and savings banks by substantial margins.

The most convincing sign of a decrease in hoarding came in an announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York last night that the net receipts of currency during the day amounted to $75,000,000, as against $20,000,000 on Monday. The ordinary daily turnover at the bank is $9,000,000.

Since the beginning of last week, the gain in gold in the New York Federal Reserve Banks totals $174,000,000 of which $70,000,000 is in the form of gold coin.

Confidence in the strength of the dollar continues and the upward movement in foreign exchange rates yesterday was attributed to the "seasoning process in the market" during the bank holiday. In exchange quarters it was declared that all factors indicate further improvement in the position of the dollar and the eventual importation of gold. Yesterday, fluctuations in dollar quotations were regarded as of no unusual importance in view of the "seasoning" that is going on.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church): Temple Theater, 3 p. m., March 19.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental Hall, Seventh and D Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., March 24.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., March 21.

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Revere: Revere City Hall, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., March 19.

Brookline: Brookline High School, Greenough and Tappan Streets, 8 p. m., March 21.

Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, Centre Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 24.

Jamaica Plain: The First Baptist Church, Centre Street, 3 p. m., March 26.

Holyoke: H. B. Lawrence School, Cabot and Maple Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 23.

New York

Bath: Haverling High School, 3:15 p. m., March 19.

Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 24.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

Pennsylvania

Monongahela: First National Bank Hall, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 19.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, 3:30 p. m., March 19.

Uniontown: Penn Theater, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., March 19.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Virginia Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

Peruvian Revolutionist, Defeated, Shoots Self

LIMA, Peru, March 15 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Gustavo Jimenez, defeated candidate for President in the 1932 election and leader of a series of revolts against the Government, committed suicide today after a four-hour battle in which rebel forces were defeated, the Government announced.

An official communiqué said that when Colonel Jimenez recognized defeat was inevitable, he attempted to escape by motorcar to Puemape on the seashore, but Government forces cut him off and he killed himself with his own revolver. For a brief time in 1930 Colonel Jimenez was Provisional President of the nation. Subsequently, he became Minister of War in the Cabinet of President Samanez Ocampo.

Reforestation Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Senator John Craft, of Mobile, has a plan to reforest 2,500,000 acres of Alabama timberland. Under provisions of a bill which he has steered through the Senate, loans would be authorized from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for reforestation work.

Shoe Employers Indorse Objective Of 30-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

the people are "up in arms over the footwear they are purchasing under the name of shoes."

Return to Fair Methods

Cut-throat competition of the present time, based on cheap and cheaper prices, would be eliminated under the five-day week, Mr. Attwill contended. He added: "The industry would return to a fair competition between manufacturers, based on style, quality and workmanship, wearing qualities and materials in the shoe.

"This would strengthen labor organizations and organizations of manufacturers all over the country, not for the purpose of combating each other but to coöperate and work together for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

"Buyers and distributers of shoes would be benefited by the raising of prices, which would enable them, even with reduced markups, to realize greater profits than they are now doing.

"The seasonal nature of the shoe industry would be eliminated to a great extent, as manufacturers and workers would then be figuring on a basis of 50 weeks a year instead of six months of work and six months of idleness.

"Manufacturers and workers in the cheaper priced shoe centers would reap a great benefit. The workers would receive more money for the shorter hours than they are receiving now, no matter how many they work, and the manufacturers would be able to figure some absolute profit for themselves."

Boston Walkout Indicated In Shoe Workers' Vote

Boston's reaction to wage and working conditions such as precipitated a general strike involving more than 10,000 persons in Haverhill, Newburyport, Amesbury and other shoe manufacturing centers, has resulted in steps to bring about a general walkout.

Approximately 7000 workers in 20 shoe factories in Greater Boston are affected. At mass meetings in a number of Boston halls last night conducted by officials of the National Shoe Workers' Association, workers voted to join the movement taken in other Massachusetts shoe cities.

Recognition of Union Offered at Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 15 (AP)—The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade today offered recognition of the Shoe Workers Protective Union if the union would order its members, 7500 of whom are on strike, to return to work at present wage rates pending adjustment.

Mr. Fred L. Cooper, spokesman for the manufacturers, said he had been directed to enter immediate negotiations with the union to arrange a uniform price list and satisfactory working conditions which would become effective not later than May 1.

The State Board of Arbitration, through its chairman, Mr. Edward Fisher, invited representatives of the strikers and manufacturers to meet with him at the State House tomorrow morning. Both factions agreed to the meeting.

The only change in the strike situation today was the return to work of 50 girls employed in the Lyons stitching room after union demands for increased wages had been met.

Convicted Bankers To Begin Jail Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15—Bernard K. Marcus, president of the closed Bank of United States, and Saul Singer, its executive vice-president, must go to Sing Sing prison for terms of three to six years each for misapplication of funds in administering the affairs of the bank.

A decision, handed down by the Court of Appeals here yesterday, affirms the convictions by a jury in the Court of General Sessions in New York City on June 19, 1931, six months after the Bank of United States was closed. Four days later, Judge George L. Donnellan, who had tried the case, passed sentence on the defendants. The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which affirmed the convictions on May 20, 1932. The Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Herbert Singer, Saul Singer's son, who had been sentenced to an indeterminate penitentiary term.

At the appeals office of the district attorney's office in New York City, it was said that the Court of Appeals decision marked the end of the case, as there was no constitutional ground upon which it could be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The defendants will be on their way to Sing Sing within two days, a member of the district attorney's staff said.

Herriot Links Debt Payment and Peace

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, has frankly warned France that it is to its "essential interest" to pay its three-months overdue debt to the United States as soon as possible in view of changed conditions in central Europe.

While the French Government is seeking a League of Nations investigation of Herr Adolf Hitler's Fascist Storm Troopers, and is aroused by their activities in the Rhineland frontier, M. Herriot has speeded up his campaign for a close agreement between the United States, England and France as "the best guarantee of freedom and peace."

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the government party, he seeks a Chamber vote for payment of the $19,000,000 interest owed the United States since last December, before the new Ambassador, M. André de la Boulaye leaves for Washington, probably in early April.

"We must not prolong the question," Mr. Herriot told a Sorbonne University audience last night, "when we see at Geneva a coalition of dictatorships, one of them in a country in which people are being pursued and molested because of their religion."

Tie Between Sun Spots and Storms Said to Aid Long-Range Forecasting

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Discovery of a new tie-up between storms on earth and spots on the sun, suggesting a new basis for long-range forecasting, was announced today by the Smithsonian Institution.

The tracks of storms across the United States fluctuate periodically in frequency from north to south, it has been found, and this fluctuation has a definite though complicated relation to the well-known 11-year cycle of waxing and waning sunspots.

This hint of some common influence behind solar and earthly weather results from a laborious study of how storm tracks have been routed over the United States from 1883 to 1930. It was made by Dr. C. J. Kullmer of Syracuse University, who reported his findings to the Smithsonian Institution.

The study showed that when sunspots are most plentiful, storms are most frequent in the United States in a region reaching downward from the northern border to the Midwest.

Movements of storms on earth and spots on the sun, Dr. Kullmer found, seem to follow the same general laws. When better understood, they may make it possible to calculate several years in advance the "storm expectancy" of various regions.

Sunspots are "storms" on the sun. Great vortices in the sun's atmosphere are similar to areas of high and low atmospheric pressure that produce storms on earth. Storms in the United States follow low-pressure areas, occurring around the line of contact between the "low" areas and the area of high pressure and colder air that strikes against it. The storms usually move from west to east.

Dr. Kullmer found the region of most storms shifts north and south and east and west from year to year. The track of maximum storminess crosses the northern and north-central parts of the United States, starting east of the Rocky Mountains and extending over New York and New England. Corresponding to the shifts of storm tracks were the shifts in movements of sunspots as they waxed and waned through the 11-year period.

Persimmon Weighs 8 Ounces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dicie Kearns, Negro farmer of Davidson County, is exhibiting a persimmon weighing eight ounces, with the statement that "there are plenty more where that came from." He said the tree from which the fruit was plucked was imported from Florida.

Truscon Steel Company's Loss

YOUNGSTOWN, March 15—Truscon Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $1,655,114 after charges, compared with a net loss of $984,266 in 1931.

New York Bankers Resign as Directors In Aviation Group

Hoyt and Others Withdraw as Sequel to Proxy Fight Won by Cord

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Mr. Richard F. Hoyt and other New York banking representatives today announced their resignations from the management of Aviation Corporation, leaving Mr. E. L. Cord, Chicago automobile manufacturer, in a dominant position in the company, as a sequel to his proxy fight for control last autumn.

Mr. Hoyt, a partner in Hayden Stone & Co., and chairman of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, was made president of Aviation Corporation. Last November, in a compromise settlement in a proxy contest in which Mr. Cord and his associates opposed the management headed by Mr. La Motte T. Cohu. As a part of the compromise, Mr. Cohu turned over the presidency to Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Hoyt today announced his resignation both as president and a director, and the resignation from the board of representatives of important Wall Street banking interests long associated with the company, including W. A. Harriman of Brown Bros., Harriman & Co., and Robert Lehman of Lehman Bros. Other directors to resign included Cohu, George R. Hann, Charles L. Lawrence, Lindley C. Morton and Matthew S. Sloan.

Hoyt explained that Cord had increased his interest in the company, and decided to become chairman, select a majority of the directors and move its office from New York to Chicago. This would follow recent removal of the offices of its principal subsidiary, American Airways, from St. Louis to Chicago.

New Building in Harvard House Plan Authorized

Construction of a dormitory building to complete the smaller quadrangle of Kirkland House, one of the seven units of the Harvard House Plan, was announced last night at University Hall. The building will occupy the present site of the Dunster House Book Shop and join the two wings of Kirkland House already constructed.

The present frame house is to be removed and construction started on April 1 in order that the rooms may be ready for the next academic year. Plans provide for a five-story dormitory accommodating an additional 40 students and bringing the total house membership to about 250.

American Brass Raises Prices

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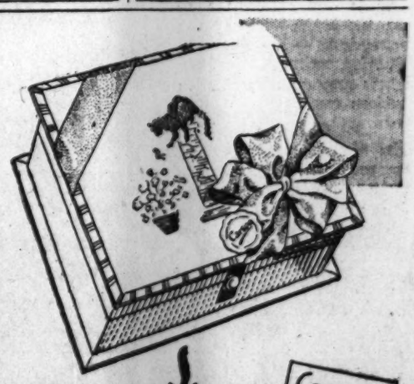
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The Home Forum

Aunt Charity's Afghan

I GAVE a brief bang on Aunt Charity's knocker, and pushed open the door. Knocking was a mere formality anyhow. If Aunt Charity were at home, I knew I should be welcome; and if she were not, I wanted to go in and wait for her while I basked in the comfort that her house always gave me. Today I had a particular reason; I had something that puzzled me and that I felt Aunt Charity could solve; at least I must tell her about it. Perhaps just telling would help.

"Come in, child," her voice reached me; the soft, flutelike voice that had been a delicate accompaniment to so many of the pleasures of my childhood. I liked to feel myself grown up, meeting a grown-up's problems; but at times like this it was pleasant to be called "child" by one who had tied on my new pinafores and given me cookies out of a majolica jar and told me stories while I sat on the hassock at her feet.

"Come in, child," she repeated. Standing in the wide, shadowy hallway, with its mahogany table and painted mirror that Uncle Gibby had brought from abroad, I had only to close my eyes to know what I would see when I stepped across the threshold into the room from which her voice came.

* * *

There would be the soft-toned rugs on the polished floor; the low walnut chairs; the old secretary, with Uncle Gibby's first editions behind the glass panes; the white mantelpiece, and the brass andirons; the portraits of Grandfather William and Grandmother Agatha above the fireplace. There would be the old-fashioned three-tiered rack, filled with blooming plants, in the bow window; and near by would be Aunt Charity, sitting in her favorite chair, sewing.

I entered the room, and everything was as I had remembered it. But although Aunt Charity was sitting in a path of sunlight near the window, she was not sewing. She was surrounded by boxes and bags of wool, and over her lap and cascading onto the floor was a woven shower of color.

"How did you know it was I, Aunt Charity?" I asked, stooping to kiss her.

She smiled. "Only you would bang the knocker with just that assurance, my dear," she said. "Sit down. Have you come for a chat? It has been a long time since you came to see me."

"Not because I haven't wanted to, Aunt Charity," I said. It was a little hard to begin on my errand; it was hard to put into words. So I said instead: "What are you making? It's such a lovely riot of colors!"

"An afghan," she said. I reached out, cautiously, so as not to disturb her, and lifted up the folds that fell from her lap. Row upon row of little squares, every one different in color, yet all alike; beautifully even, smoothly put together.

"It's lovely," I said with warmth. "And for whom, Aunt Charity?"

She laughed. "I had thought of a certain niece, if she liked it—And I see that she does."

"For me?" I echoed. "But why?"

"Must there be a reason—except that I like to make things for you?" Aunt Charity asked mildly. "It was to be a surprise; but, when I heard you coming, I decided to let you see it after all. There's fun in watching a present grow."

"It shall be an heirloom," I said proudly. "I shall use it only on special occasions, and put it away for my children and my children's children."

"As you like," Aunt Charity said in her gentle voice. "But I'd rather you used it every day—yourself."

"It will wear out so quickly," I protested.

"But in service," Aunt Charity added swiftly. "Not laid away in a drawer."

"You're always making something for someone, Aunt Charity. I don't see how you find the time; or how you have the patience—for something like this, for instance. Why, it must have taken you weeks to get even this far!"

"I like to be busy with my hands," she said. "Mother taught us that; at first, before facility came, it was a stint; now it is a pleasure—And I do a great deal of thinking while I work," she looked at me, smiling. "I should like to recommend it to people who say they haven't time—but perhaps they would not find it as satisfactory as I do."

* * *

Her smile came and went. I looked up, noticing again how cheerful were the curves of her mouth, and the little lines about her eyes. Her plump fingers flashed the hook in and out, in and out; the rose-colored wool slipped over her index finger. I watched, fascinated, while the little flower she was working on formed magically before my eyes. She snipped off the wool, threaded the end through the completed flower, finished it off. "Will you hand me that bag on the floor, my dear?" She rummaged through the tangle of yarns, selected a scrap of creamy tone. "Oh," I said involuntarily, "that's nothing at all—you'll never be able to make that do."

She did not reply; but the creamy wool was attached to the edge of the flower; the loops formed, grew—there was an edge, then a double row, then a perfect background. There was barely an eighth of an inch left to snip off. "I've learned to gauge just what I need, you see," she said then. "It's surprising how far so small a piece will go—when you know where to use it."

A yard of jade green—and there was another edge to the creamy wool. A bit of black—and the whole was boldly offset. "There," she said with satisfaction, smoothing the square down on her lap, "another one finished. Put it in the box with the others. When I have enough, I shall put them together in a row."

"Did you make up the pattern yourself, Aunt Charity?"

"I think so," she said gayly. "I hope so. I don't remember seeing one exactly like it, but perhaps, long ago, I did, and have remembered it. However, I like to think that in this case necessity was the mother of invention. It's a game—making a pattern out of so many assorted bits that it looks at first as if nothing would come out of it at all—certainly not anything so pleasing to the eye. I've spent hours planning how the colors would go together; hours rummaging upstairs for pieces of wool that I had left from sweaters and bootees and scarves. I wondered sometimes why I saved them—so many unrelated odds and ends. That's why it is so satisfying to make a patterned square, and the squares into a patterned afghan, all out of the short and the long, the bright and the dark bits; to blend what seemed inharmonious, to make a whole out of fragments—How often we could do that if we tried!"

I sat very still. Aunt Charity's hook flashed in and out, in and out. Another flower had formed. I watched Aunt Charity fashioning beauty out of scraps—beauty that was to be for me. I watched the sunlight moving slowly over the floor, creeping up the folds of the afghan.

"But you musn't let me run on like this, dear child. You had something you wanted to talk to me about, didn't you? I saw it. Tell me what it is."

"I did have something, Aunt Charity," I said. "Something that puzzled me. But not any longer. Somehow you and the afghan have made it all clear."

A DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

March in Scotland

Last month I stood beside the moor
And saw the wild wind drive the snow,
And hide the distant bens from sight,
And fill the glens below.

But now upon my happy ear
Falls the first promise of the spring,
A pæan sounds across the moors,
The curlew on the wing.

Soon will the curling heather smoke
Rise from the moorlands far and high,
And partridge calls from neighboring fields
Proclaim the roads are dry.

Oh! hasten, hasten, backward spring,
Come hasten up the circling way,
That flowers may bloom, and birds may sing,
And all the world be gay.

E. M. RAMSAY.

By Permission of the Beaux Arts Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Potonbori, Osaka: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Konen

Charles Lamb at Mackery End

"The oldest thing I remember," Lamb says in the "Elia" essay, "is Mackery End. . . . I can just remember having been there, on a visit to a great-aunt, when I was a child, under the care of Bridget." This would be, let us suppose, in 1779 or thereabout; and it was, I think, the same visit that is described with so much simple charm by Mary Lamb in Louisa Manners' story, in "Mrs. Leicester's School," a narrative containing several little touches that suggest personal experience. In reading it as a biographical document we should, I think, for "grandmamma" substitute great-aunt; for the girl narrator of the story, Charles Lamb, then a little boy of four; and for "my sister Sarah" Mary Lamb herself. These substitutions will perhaps be found rather confusing, but the student of Lamb's writings—and here of his sister's too—must be prepared for many examples of exchanged or fused identity and freakish mystification. . . .

"The time I passed at my grandmamma's is always in my mind. Sometimes I think of the good-natured pied cow, that would let me stroke her, while the dairy-maid was milking her. Then I fancy myself running after the dairy-maid into the nice clean dairy, and see the pans full of milk and cream. Then I remember the wood-house; it had once been a large barn, but being grown old, the wood was kept there. My sister and I used to peep about among the faggots to find the eggs the hens sometimes left there. Birds' nests we might not look for. Grandmamma was very angry once, when Will Tasker brought home a bird's nest, full of pretty speckled eggs, for me. She sent him back to the hedge with it again. She said, the little birds would not sing any more, if their eggs were taken away from them.

"A hen, she said, was a hospitable bird, and always laid more eggs than she wanted, on purpose to give her mistress to make puddings and custards with.

"I do not know which pleased grandmamma best, when we carried her home a lap-full of eggs, or a few violets; for she was particularly fond of violets." . . .

Finally we have this passage, which must surely be an authentic recollection: old Spot at any rate sounds very real:—"When the currants and gooseberries were quite ripe, grandmamma had a sheep-shearing. All the sheep stood under the trees to be sheared. They were brought out of the field by old Spot, the shepherd. I stood at the orchard-gate, and saw him drive them all in. When they had cropped off all their wool, they looked very clean, and white, and pretty; but, poor things, they ran shivering about with cold, so that it was a pity to see them. Great preparations were making all day for the sheep-shearing supper. Sarah said, a sheep-shearing was not to be compared to a harvest-home, that was so much better, for that then the oven was quite full of plum-pudding, and the kitchen was very hot indeed with roasting beef; yet I can assure you there was no want at all of either roast beef or plum-pudding at the sheep-shearing.

"My sister and I were permitted to sit up till it was almost dark, to see the company at supper. They sate at a long oak table, which was finely carved, and as bright as a looking-glass.

"I obtained a great deal of praise that day, because I replied so prettily when I was spoken to. My sister was more shy than me; never having lived in London was the reason of that. After the happiest day bedtime will come! We sate up late; but at last grandmamma sent us to bed: yet though we went to bed we heard many charming songs sung: to be sure we could not distinguish the words, which was a pity, but the sound of their voices was very loud and very fine indeed.

"The common supper that we had every night was very cheerful. Just before the men came out of the field, a large faggot was flung on the fire; the wood used to crackle and blaze, and smell delightfully: and then the crickets, for they loved the fire, they used to sing, and old Spot, the shepherd, who loved the fire as well as the crickets did, he used to take his place in the chimney corner; after the hottest day in summer, there old Spot used to sit. It was a seat within the fireplace, quite under the chimney, and over his head the bacon hung. When old Spot was seated, the milk was hung in a skillet over the fire, and then the men used to come and sit down at the long white table."—From "The Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas. (London: Methuen. New York: Putnam.)

IT IS an art to "see" subject matter in the one medium to which it especially lends itself for expression. Some themes may appeal so strongly in this way that all other treatments seem entirely irrelevant. Such a simple and enchanting scene as this by the waterside at Osaka, is an example which calls unmistakably for the color woodcut. Moreover, it demands a Japanese artist to carry it out to complete satisfaction.

It is "made" for the color woodcut in this way—that each engraved block not only contributes a certain tint to the scheme, but also represents a plane. The apricot tinge for the squares of light having been allowed for, the planes are then printed in sequence with a light gray for the sky and mid-tone of water, followed by dark gray of the silhouette of buildings and boat, over all of which the sooty black tracery of the weeping willow is finally printed. When a foreground feature, such as this tree form, can be superimposed upon a completed background in this manner, the atmospheric effect is curiously enhanced, since the act follows out the natural order of things within the field of vision from the close-at-hand to the distant object.

The chief characteristic of this beautiful print is the realization of shimmering light. The means by which this is attained is not readily recognized; nevertheless, it makes the vital difference between the commonplace rendering of such a scene and one of sheer beauty. It is seen that the criss-cross lines break in before the windows, lanterns and reflections and make the light live; but the light is all the more alive and real because the tone values of these lines are cleverly gauged to that end. This is most clearly seen in regard to the window bars paled under the influence of the light, and not drawn so harshly as the untrained eye may believe necessary.

Amusing Ben Love-a-Duck

Henrietta is a woolly lamb of undoubted charm. She has little knitted ears, eyes of black sequins, black stocky legs, and the softest, most lamblike of bodies. We bought her to frisk on our mantelpiece, but no sooner had Ben Love-a-Duck seen her than he decided that she was his toy, to eat if he wished to.

Do other cocker spaniels want toys? There was once a little white elephant on the mantelpiece, and Ben made such a plaintive to-do that we were weak enough to give it to him. After Jumbo's experience, we tremble for Henrietta. We put her as far as we can behind a bowl of tulips; but Ben knows she is there, and jumps up all over the room to get a better view. When a kind friend gave us a bag like a brown and white spaniel, with a clever zipp fastening down the back, and most convenient to hold a purse and a handkerchief, it had to be hidden away unused in a drawer. Ben is quite sure it is meant for his toy. He knows it is not another dog, for he was allowed to examine it; but it is just the sort of toy he likes, soft and easy to carry, and to throw about. Why, he asks with beseeching eyes, is he not given what is obviously intended for him?

Most dogs sleep a good deal, but Ben spends little of his time in such unprofitable ways. When he is not rambling the garden, his nose deep in fallen leaves, he likes to look out of the window. A chair has to be put for him; and, if the chair is not there, he comes and asks for it so often that it is better to stop writing or reading, or whatever it is one is doing, and go at once and place the chair where Ben Love-a-Duck directs.

It is the same with his biscuits and his ball. If he wants them, he gives us his paw to shake, a fine silky fringed paw to shake again and again, and to hold affectionately while he tells us as plainly as he can: "This is my only trick. You taught it to me, and I know it pleases you. It means I love you and all that, and will you please give me my ball, and my bone which I can bury if I choose. Yes, here's my paw again. Shake it, please. Shake it again. Here's my paw. Oh dear! Surely you understod now. My ball. My biscuits. My love. Shake it again, please."

He has not yet given us his paw to shake because he wants Henrietta. She looks so springlike, so dainty among the tulips and the daffodils on the mantelpiece. We hope he won't want to shake paws. But if he does—?

On the Road to Taormina

"Europe is the glory of the world, Italy of Europe, and Sicily is the fairest garden of the Mediterranean." So runs a legend on the wall of a Moorish palace in Palermo. Traveling about the island, these words come frequently to mind. One comes especially to agree with them on the road to Taormina. For sheer loveliness, no two-hour railway journey can surpass that from Catania along the coast in early springtime.

Take the morning "local" from Catania, not to approach too rapidly the serene and beautiful Taormina hanging seven hundred feet above the shimmering sea. Along an incredibly undulating coast, through a world drenched in amaranthine hues and molten gold, the train rambles unhurriedly.

In March the lemons are ripe in the orchards. On one side there is always the cobalt sea, biting into the rich land greedily and forming little bays in which the fishermen live. On the other side rises the superb white cone of Etna. So zigzag is the road that one sees the mountain first across a strip of sea on the right; then, with a surprise, you see it on your left above the lemon orchards and the lava-terraced vineyards.

At many little stations the train lingers in neighborly fashion. Once there is a halt in the heart of a lemon grove, the trees so close one might reach them from the window. Here the engineer and fireman descend from the cab to chat with the lemon-pickers, while from every window of the train passengers lean out to admire the view and to inhale the perfumed air. Suddenly the Express comes thundering past and, with the toot of a little horn, the "local" resumes her pleasant course.

The road from the station to Taormina hangs like a vine—twining, clinging to the cliff. Villas and gardens along the way are like buds, the town itself a blossom at the top. Beside the road the almond trees have dropped their rosy petals, the fruit trees are still raining theirs in delicate showers. Yellow iris is in flower and the fragrant, feathery mimosa. Everywhere lemons bend the trees with their sunny burden.

All blue and gold and sweet-scented is the road to Taormina, fairest flower in the garden of Sicily.

The Way to True Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL admire ability, and of course each one desires to express it. Ability is defined as "the state of being able," and a definition of "able" is "having adequate power, resources, or qualifications." Is ability a personal characteristic, which may be expressed by some and not by others? This question is answered aright by the following Bible statements: "Power belongeth unto God;" "He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things;" and, "God is no respecter of persons." True ability, then, is a characteristic of God, divine Mind; it can be understood by all and demonstrated in experience. This understanding can be gained through Christian Science, for Christian Science presents the true idea of God and explains man's relation to Him. It shows us how to think spiritual thoughts so that we may express the qualities of God.

In consonance with the Scriptures Christian Science explains that God, divine Mind, is the only power and presence, the source of all intelligence, and that the real man reflects perfect intelligence. Constant recognition of this fact and gratitude for it enable one to manifest true ability. One who recognizes this as the way to realize true ability, and who tries to keep before him the fact that divine Mind is the source of all ability, cannot be egotistical. Egotism prevents one from manifesting true ability; hence he who is endeavoring to realize true ability is alert to maintain humility through the recognition that man, reflecting God, expresses His good qualities. The Master, who demonstrated true ability more than anyone else, was ever humble and meek. His words, "I can of mine own self do nothing," express humility, and show that it was his recognition of divine Mind as omniactive which enabled him to exercise dominion over sickness, lack, sin, and death. He said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Thus he proved that man in God's image and likeness is ever reflecting divine ability.

It may seem hard for one to give up the thought of having ability of his own, underived from God. But as long as one believes that ability exists as a personal characteristic he will be limited in ability. He will believe, for instance, that he is capable of certain things, but that it is impossible for him to do other things. Fatigue, lack of joy in work, and even illness result from the thought that he is doing things of himself. When, on the other hand, he acknowledges God, divine Mind, as the source of all ability, he is getting away from the thought of inability and begins to acknowledge that "with God all things are possible;" he finds himself doing things more efficiently, and also doing other things which formerly he would not even have attempted to do. He finds himself able to work more easily, with less sense of fatigue, and best of all able to enjoy his work.

Also, with the belief of having personal ability there comes the feeling of personal responsibility. Many are heavily weighed down with a false sense of responsibility because they believe they are doing things of themselves. Acceptance of the fact that divine Mind is the only intelligence enables one to recognize that divine Mind is caring for His universe, and that man, reflecting divine power, moves in accord with His perfect plan.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being." What a sense of confidence comes to the one who, having learned through Christian Science of the wonderful might and power of God, glimpses the fact that man expresses the intelligence of perfect Mind! Holding to the fact that the real man, who is "the expression of God's being," includes all true selfhood, one is able to start confidently upon any necessary task, however hard it previously may have appeared to be. The more confident one becomes because of his recognition of man as the perfect expression of divine Mind, the more humble he becomes, ever giving all glory to God.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 39): "Man has no underived power. That selfhood is false which opposes itself to God, claims another father, and denies spiritual sonship; but as many as receive the knowledge of God in Science must reflect, in some degree, the power of Him who gave and giveth man dominion over all the earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CAMINO A LA HABILIDAD VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODO el mundo admira la habilidad, y todo el mundo, desde luego, desea expresarla. La habilidad se define como una "calidad de ser hábil", y una definición de "hábil" es "tener fuerza, recursos y calificaciones adecuados." ¿Es la habilidad una característica personal, que puede ser expresada por los unos y no por los otros? Esta pregunta se contesta correctamente por las declaraciones siguientes de la Escritura: "Que el poder pertenece a Dios" y "que es él mismo quien da a todos la vida, el aliento y todas las cosas" como también "que Dios no hace acepción de personas". La habilidad verdadera, pués, es una característica de Dios, la Mente divina; puede entenderse por todos y demostrarse en la experiencia. Este entendimiento puede obtenerse por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana; porque la Ciencia Cristiana presenta la idea verdadera de Dios y explica las relaciones del hombre con Dios. Nos enseña a tener pensamientos espirituales, para que podamos expresar las cualidades de Dios.

De acuerdo con la Escritura la Ciencia Cristiana explica que Dios, la Mente divina, es el único poder y la única presencia, la fuente de toda inteligencia, y que el hombre verdadero refleja perfecta inteligencia. El reconocimiento constante de este hecho y la gratitud por ello nos capacitan para manifestar habilidad verdadera. El que reconozca esto como el camino a la realización de habilidad verdadera, y que trate de tener presente que la Mente divina es la fuente de toda habilidad, no puede ser presuntuoso. La presunción le impide a uno manifestar habilidad verdadera; el que se esfuerze por realizar habilidad verdadera, por lo tanto, estará alerto manteniendo un espíritu de humildad por medio de su reconocimiento de que el hombre, reflejando a Dios, expresa Sus buenas cualidades. El Maestro, que más que ningún otro demostraba habilidad verdadera, era siempre manso y humilde. Sus palabras "de mi mismo no puedo hacer nada" expresan humildad y demuestran que era su reconocimiento de la Mente divina como omni-activa, lo que le capacitaba para ejercer dominio sobre la enfermedad, la escasez, el pecado y la muerte. Dijo: "No puede el Hijo hacer nada de si mismo, sino lo que ve hacer al Padre; porque cuanto éste hace, esto hace el Hijo también de igual manera." Así probó que el hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios siempre está reflejando habilidad divina.

Tal vez le parezca difícil a alguno abandonar la idea de que tiene habilidad de por si mismo, independiente de Dios. Pero mientras que crea que su habilidad existe como una característica personal suya, será limitado en su habilidad. Creerá, por ejemplo, que es capaz de hacer ciertas cosas, pero que le es imposible hacer otras. Fatiga, falta de alegría en el trabajo y hasta enfermedad resultan del pensamiento de que está haciendo cosas de por si mismo. Cuando, por lo contrario, reconoce a Dios, la Mente divina, como la fuente de toda habilidad, abandonará más y más el pensamiento de la inhabilidad y reconocerá que "para Dios todas las cosas son posibles"; encontrará que está haciendo cosas de un modo más competente y que está haciendo además otras cosas que antes no hubiera siquiera tratado de hacer. Descubrirá que es capaz de trabajar más facilmente, sin fatigarse tanto, y lo que es más—gozando de su trabajo.

Además, con la creencia de tener habilidad personal viene también el sentimiento de responsabilidad personal. Hay muchos que están agobiados por un concepto erróneo de responsabilidad, porque creen que son ellos mismos los que están haciendo las cosas. La aceptación del hecho de que la Mente divina es la única inteligencia, le capacita a uno para reconocer que la Mente divina está cuidando de Su universo, y que el hombre, reflejando el poder divino, se mueve de acuerdo con Su plan perfecto.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe (pág. 470): "El hombre es la expresión del ser de Dios." ¡Qué confianza llenará el pensamiento de aquel que, habiendo comprendido por la Ciencia Cristiana algo de la fuerza y del poder maravillosos de Dios, vislumbre el hecho de que el hombre expresa la inteligencia de la Mente perfecta. Ateniendose a esta verdad que el hombre real, que es "la expresión del ser de Dios", incluye toda identidad verdadera, uno es capaz de emprender con confianza cualquier tarea necesaria, por difícil que ésta haya parecido antes. Cuanto más seguro llegue a sentirse uno a causa de su reconocimiento del hombre como expresión perfecta de la Mente divina, tanto más humilde se hará, siempre dando toda la gloria a Dios.

Mrs. Eddy escribe en la página 39 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "El hombre no tiene poder que no sea derivado. Aquella identidad que se opone a Dios, pretendiendo tener otro padre y negando su filiación espiritual, es errónea; pero todos los que reciban el conocimiento de Dios en la Ciencia, deben reflejar en cierta medida el poder de El que dió y sigue dando al hombre dominio sobre toda la tierra."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Dancing Ground

Dancing ground for your feet,
On the soft green,
The still green,
The deep hushed green;
Your feet on me
Moving so swift and free,
So surely happy and fleet;
Here's dancing ground for your feet.

Dancing ground for your wild
Little heart, my child;
Under the bough's shade,
Where petals are laid
By soft winds and stayed;
Under twisted branches,
Roofing you over,
That none may discover
Where your foot glances,
Where your heart dances.

Dancing ground! Oh me!
If you could but see
Who dances here
When the moon's clear;
Who dances for sheer
Lightness and slightness,
Who dances for old joy's brightness,
For the blossomy blush, and the blossomy whiteness.

—MARGARET CROPPER, in "Little Mary Crosbie." (London: Constable.)

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Financial: News and Comment

European Gold Currencies Are In Good Demand

Foreign Exchanges Generally Strong—Dollar Sells Off in Paris

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Foreign exchanges generally displayed strength in early trading today. European gold currencies were in demand at advances ranging from 1 to 19 or more points. The British pound sterling added 1¼ cents to its recent gains at $3.46¼ for cables. Dutch guilders were up 19 points at 40.60 cents; Swiss francs, up 5 points; Belgian belgas up 4 points, and French francs up a point. Canadian dollars eased fractionally.

Paris, March 15 (AP)—The American dollar closed at 25.27 francs on the official exchange today. Trading was steady at 25.26 to 25.28 after the close of the Bourse. Yesterday's last post-Bourse quotation was 25.35 francs.

The decline set in under a wave of selling apparently by interests which had accumulated what they needed in francs.

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The American dollar closed at 3.46⅝ to the pound sterling today after fluctuating between $3.45¼ and $3.47¼. Yesterday's close was between $3.44½ and $3.45.

Doehler Die Casting Co. Net Loss Equals $98,497

Doehler Die Casting Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $98,497 after taxes, depreciation, etc.

Extraordinary charges, amounting to $1,417,474, including reduction of $76,125 in the value of merchandise, supplies and unabsorbed dies and writedown of $911,038 in value of fixed assets and die and tool accounts were charged against surplus account.

This compares with net profit of $139,113, equal, after annual dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred and $7 preference stock, to 4 cents a share on the 153,717 shares of common in 1931.

Union Tank Car Co. Net Equals 84 Cents Share

Union Tank Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $1,055,826 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to 84 cents a share on 1,254,048 no-par shares, compared with $1,872,948, or $1.49 a share, in 1931.

Current assets Dec. 31 were $14,241,941, and current liabilities, including federal tax reserve, $304,336, compared with $14,182,115 and $489,365 at end of the preceding year. Cash, United States Government bonds and other securities, at cost, were $13,025,836, compared with $12,774,247.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	5%	5%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	5%	4%	3%
Com paper	3 @3½	3 @3½	3½@3¾
Bar silver	27½c	27¼c	30¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	3½	3½ 3	@3½
5 to 6 months	3½	3½ 3	@3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	3¾@3⅝	3½@3⅜	2¾@2⅝
4 months	4 @3⅞	3¾@3⅝	2⅞@2¾
6 months	4¼@4⅛	4 @3⅞	3 @2⅞

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	2¾%
Short bills	⅞@ ⅝	1⅛@ ¾	3 @4⅛
3 mos bills	⅝@ 1⅛	⅝@ 1⅛	3 @4⅛
Bar gold	120s 3d	121s 7½d	118s 2d
Bar silver	17 7/16d	17⅛d	19¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4½%	4½%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	8½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	8	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.46⅜	$3.46	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅛	3.46¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0395⅝	.0394⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1406	.1408	.139
Italy—lira	.0516¾	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2403	.0383	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297¾	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1545	.1534	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0154	.0153	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0056⅛	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4054	.4048	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1777	.1767	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0317	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0853	.0835	.193
Sweden—krona	.1836	.1838	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1958	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0135	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2340	.2275	*
Shanghai—tael	.3015	.29 7/16	*
India—rupee	.2621	.2610	.3650
Japan—yen	.2125	.2125	.4984
Java—florin	.4050	.4050	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4969	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4000	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2590	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0745	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8600	.8600	.9733
Peru—sol	.1635	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8400	.8400	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Standard Gas & Electric

Standard Gas & Electric Company omitted dividend on the common stock due at this time. Regular dividends of $1.50 on the $6 and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred stock were declared, payable April 25 to stock of record March 31. Previous declaration on the common stock was 30 cents, payable Jan. 25. Three months ago the company reduced the dividend from 50 cents.

Pennsylvania Shareholders In New England

George D. Ogden, Pennsylvania Railroad vice-president in New England, makes the following announcement:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, March 15, will disburse $735,000 in dividends to its New England stockholders, who now number more than 30,000, and own over 11 per cent of the total outstanding shares.

"The dividend is at the rate of 1 per cent on 13,167,696 outstanding shares of the par value of $50 each, and will total $6,583,848. It is being paid out of the net income earned in 1932, and will go to a total of 249,778 stockholders, the largest number in the company's history to participate in a dividend distribution. Of these stockholders, 107,981 are women.

"Of the entire amount of the dividend, $6,396,654, or over 97 per cent of the total, will go to stockholders in the United States. Before the World War approximately 15 per cent of Pennsylvania Railroad stock was owned abroad, but this has now been reduced to much smaller figures. There are, however, stockholders in the principal countries of the world.

"The Pennsylvania has given its stockholders a cash return upon their investment in every calendar year since 1847. The rates have differed in various years, in conformity with business and economic conditions."

Anniversary For Bank of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The oldest bank in New York is today observing its 149th anniversary. It is the Bank of New York & Trust Company, founded in 1784. Since 1798 it has had its home in just one location—at the corner of Wall and William Streets.

The anniversary is the occasion for many reminiscences in banking circles here. It was recalled that not only his this bank had its home on the same corner since 14 years after it was founded, but that it is the oldest bank in the United States to still retain its original name in its present title.

The bank's first president was General Alexander McDougal, and Isaac Roosevelt, great-great-grandfather of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was on its first directorate. Also in the group who met to establish the institution were Alexander Hamilton, Samuel Franklin, Robert Bowne, Comfort Sands, Joshua Waddington, Thomas Randall, Nicholas Low, Daniel McCormick, John Vanderbilt and Thomas Stoughton.

The present title of the bank dates from 1922, when it merged with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Mr. Edwin G. Merrill and Mr. John C. Traphagen are its chairman of the board and president, respectively, today.

Packer Hide Market Is Quiet But Prices Hold

There were few sales of packer hides during the week ended March 11 but prices held fairly well. As nothing but the poorest quality of domestic hides are now being offered and the demand rather quiet, quotations are expected to ease off gradually.

Quantity unsold is not large, nevertheless as spring pull-offs are near enough to menace the value of the winter stock remaining on hand sellers may listen attentatively to bids on clean-up lots.

The demand for leather produced from cattle hides continues seasonal but prevailing conditions stimulate a bearish sentiment even on limited transactions. Frigorific steers are the most active mostly on account of European buying. Packer calfskins got the larger part of the demand last week with a fair sized turnover.

General Advance In Winnipeg Grain Prices

WINNIPEG, March 15 (AP)—Wheat futures opened firm, advanced ¼ to ½ cent on the grain market today. Strength displayed in the New York stock market at the opening, a sharp advance in the sterling rate and a bullish southwestern American crop and weather report contributed to the higher movement in prices.

Opening prices were: Wheat, May, 50⅞@51⅜c; July, 52¼@⅝c; October, 54@54¼c. Oats, May, 26⅝c; July, 25⅝c; October, 24¼c. Rye, May 35¼c; July, 36½c; October, 37¾c.

Polish Companies Cancel Big German Machine Order

WARSAW, Poland, March 15 (AP)—The first concrete result of an appeal said to have been made by Jewish merchants to the Jewish public to refrain from buying German goods was the cancellation today of a $50,000 order for German machines by Polish firms.

The Jewish newspaper Nasz Przeglad told yesterday of the appeal. Only a limited amount of German gods have entered Poland since the expiration of a commercial treaty in 1925.

American Cotton Consumption

NEW YORK, March 15—On the basis of revised mill stock figures and other data on supply and distribution, the New York Cotton Exchange Service has revised its estimate of world consumption of American cotton during the first half of the current season from 6,821,000 to 6,895,000 bales. This compares with 6,126,000 bales in the corersponding half of last season and 5,377,000 two seasons ago.

Mass. Leads in Shoe Output

WASHINGTON, March 15—Massachusetts led all other states in January shoe output, producing 5,181,009 pairs and thus regaining first place, which it lost to New York in December output. New York ranked second among the shoe-producing states with a total output of 4,372,004 pairs in January.

Canadian Pacific Omits

MONTREAL, March 15—Canadian Pacific Railway has failed to take action on the semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the £1 par preferred stock due at this time. The dividend was due a month ago, but consideration was deferred until the March meeting.

Many Active Stocks Advance One to Eight Points Today

First Session of Market After Shutdown Witnesses Heavy Trading—Short Covering Followed by Rush of Buying Orders

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Securities markets surged upward enthusiastically as trading was resumed today.

The quick resumption of free and normal trading, with rising prices, was a bright contrast to the months of highly restricted dealings by which trading was started again after the last important closing, coincident to the outbreak of the World War. Many stocks gained 2 to 11 points, virtually cancelling the losses of the last half of February.

While the market hesitated for a time after the first upsurge, it moved up again in the early afternoon to new highs for the current recovery.

The late tone was buoyant. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares. Norfolk & Western shot up as much as 14 points, and U. S. Steel preferred more than 10.

Case and Owens Illinois Glass registered exceptional gains of 8 points, while advances of 5 or more appeared in such issues as American Telephone, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel preferred, International Harvester, American Sugar, Union Pacific, Corn Products, Norfolk & Western and Macy.

Gains of 3 to 4 were numerous, embracing such issues as U. S. Steel American Can, Santa Fe, South Porto Rico Sugar, National Distillers, National Dairy, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, Continental Can, Consolidated Gas, and others.

General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda and Kennecott were among issues up 2 or more.

Short Covering

The market appeared to gain much of its initial impetus from buying by shorts who had been locked in over the 12-day suspension, but commission houses reported that the outburst of covering was followed by a stream of buying orders by telephone, telegram and private wire, with the odd lot business large. Brokerage opinion was somewhat mixed over the general market outlook, some quarters pointing out that such a vigorous rise would need to be backed up by general business improvement, to improve corporate earnings.

But with restored confidence in banks and the Government economy program rapidly developing, many quarters in Wall Street, however, were inclined to the view that a belated spring recovery in business was in the making, despite the setback shown in such lines as steel production and electric power consumption in the last fortnight, as result of business handicaps through temporarily restricted banking facilities.

Speculative activity in shares indicated that the idea of better commodity prices, either through inflation or renewed buying as a result of restored banking confidence, had taken a firm grip in many quarters. Issues which might particularly benefit from better raw staple prices, such as sugars, coppers, farm implements, and mail order company issues, swept up briskly.

Trading was resumed in raw sugar futures at somewhat better prices, and domestic copper had advanced somewhat during the market holiday. Spot cotton has been firm, as well as Winnipeg wheat, but the big domestic markets for cotton and wheat will not resume until tomorrow.

The action of United States Government bonds had a good effect on stocks. Those issues pushed up briskly, in response to the success of the March 15 Treasury financing, and the progress of the Government economy bill in Congress.

Bond Prices Advance

The bond market today celebrated the ending of its most extended vacation since the World War by marking up prices substantially in all categories of listed loans.

With the exception of United States Government securities, which were traded unofficially, "over-the-counter" on Monday and Tuesday by special permission, there had been no official bond transactions since the closing of the stock exchange on March 3.

While the average gains ranged from fractions to around 3 points, some specialties advanced more buoyantly. Especial strength was displayed by Federal issues and some foreign obligations. Fears of any undue currency inflation apparently had been lulled by recent analyses of the Administration's program. The straightening out of the banking situation, and indications of drastic budget paring at Washington, gave impetus to the upward bond movement.

Among the best domestic gainers were American & Foreign Power 5s, up 5½ points; American Telephone 5s of 1965, up 2½; Armour & Co. 4½s, up 1; Santa Fe General 4s, up 2⅝; Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, up 1¾; St. Paul 5s, up 1; Columbia Gas 5s, up 3⅛; Consolidated Gas 5½s, up 1¼; Erie 5s, up 2; Goodyear 5s, up 2½; Illinois Central 4¾s, up 2; International Telephone 4½s and 5s, up 3 each; Missouri Pacific 5s, up 2⅝; National Dairy 5½s, up 2; New York Central 5s, up 2¼; North American 5s, up 3; Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970, up 1⅝; Postal Telegraph 5s, up 1⅞; Shell Union Oil 5s, up 1½; Standard Oil of New York 4½s, up 1¼; Texas Corp. 5s, up 2; Union Pacific 4s, up 2; U. S. Rubber 5s, up 2¼, and Western Union 5s up 1.

There were sharp advances in the federal list, although Treasury bonds showed the most pronounced gains. Treasury 4¼s were up 3.16 points; the 4s up 2.17; the 3⅜s of 1943-47 up 2.11; the 3⅜s of 1940-43 up 2; the 3¼s up 1.8, and the 3s up 1.27.

Japanese government loans led the foreign group with advances of more than 4 points in the 5½s and 6½s. Several of the Germans gained 2 or more points, while French 7s, 7½s, and Italian 7s moved forward a point each. The Australians were slightly easier, while British 5½s were unchanged.

A Window In Wall Street

A New Attitude

AT LAST the time seems to have come when almost anyone can say "The corner has been turned" or "The bottom has been reached" without being accused of Pollyanna enthusiasm. The economists who have hitherto kept discreetly silent, the man in the street who is constitutionally disposed to say "Blah"—all are joining with those business men who were quietly confident long before the bank holiday. The ministers who, last Sunday, saw the bills pile up on the collection plates in some of the big cities, the bankers who viewed with astonishment the people depositing more money when the banks opened than was withdrawn, the merchants who reported charge accounts being freely used, and the workers who joked about the shrunken cash payment at the end of the week, all furnished evidence that a new sentiment had somehow permeated the whole of the social organism, an attitude apparently reflecting the optimism and energy displayed by a Roosevelt in the White House who is meeting popular expectations.

* * *

That Price Rise

A composite guess on the rise in commodity prices which might be taken to represent the degree of inflation expected from the operations of the new currency law and the change for the better in public sentiment produces a figure of 20 per cent which might be attained within a period of several months. The indirect inflationary procedure of the R. F. C., which paid out credit borrowed from the Government, is now supplemented by a passing out of newly made money, which comes from the Federal Reserve to banks which offer sound assets as collateral. Then a measure of direct inflation may come from actual buying above current needs by persons or corporations who anticipate inflation and try for a head start. Whatever the impeus, most Industrialists and public officials want some degree of inflation. The obverse side of the coin, the decreased purchasing power of wages, must come in for some consideration later on.

* * *

Inviolability

South America may be the habitat of people who indulge in an unusual number of political revolutions every generation, thus disturbing orderly financial and business activities. And defaults announced from that region, while dissagreeable to lenders, have produced merely the usual lifting of eyebrows. But now appears a proponent of old-fashioned virtue, with a pay-what-I-owe attitude. Colombia to maintain a clean Federal debt record has already arranged to meet interest due the first of next month on $30,612,000 6 p. c. bonds which mature Oct. 1, 1961 and in addition to pay off arrearages on the sinking fund payments of that issue and of the $21,908,000 6 p. c. Jan. 1, 1961, issue which had been suspended since January of last year. The necessity of meeting old obligations in the last year or two had lost some of that urgency with which debtors strove mightily to balance an account. Colombia's action is a reminder that the inviolability of contracts still is an article in the unwritten constitution of the nations.

* * *

Thinness Pays

When profits shrink steadily or near the vanishing point, executives pry into costs to lop off hitherto necessary service or expense and order research men to experiment with new materials or ideas in the interests of economy. A mail order house, conceiving the notion that it might save money by putting thinner paper into its catalogues, found that, under present processes, they wouldn't be opaque enough if made any thinner. Its executives interested themselves in the fillers used to add opacity to paper, such as talc and barium sulphate, and having a paint factory it occurred to them that zinc pigments which were white might serve. The New Jersey Zinc Company, leader in its field, was called into consultation and its laboratory experts, and after nine months of experimentation in collaboration with the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., necessitating many test runs in commercial paper mills, evolved a brilliant white, opaque paper thinner than ever before manufactured due to the fact that zinc oxide is a coating rather than a filler. Its decreased weight would make possible a saving of $35,000 with every edition of catalogs sent through the mails. This development should be of importance to concerns which advertise extensively by mail, to book manufacturers, magazine publishers and large users of stationery.

G. R. E.

Bronx County Trust Omits

NEW YORK, March 15—Directors of the Bronx County Trust Company voted to omit the quarterly dividend due at this time. The last payment was 35 cents, made Jan. 3, 1933.

New Bank Notes Not Likely To Be Inflationary

Description of Fresh Issue —Safeguards Against Overexpansion

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The real title of the emergency currency is "Federal Reserve bank note," and is a reissue of a war-time note. Thus it is still listed in the Federal Reserve publications as one of the seven kinds of paper money in circulation. Only $3,000,000 were outstanding before the authorization of the new issue. The other kinds of paper currency are: gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes.

The new note partakes of the character of both these latter notes. It is like the Federal Reserve note in that it is issued under the ægis of the Federal Reserve System. However, Federal Reserve notes have a 40 per cent gold backing. The new Federal Reserve bank note, on the contrary, is not directly secured by any metallic reserve. It is backed by government bonds or acceptable bank paper, such as notes, drafts and bankers' acceptances. In this respect it is somewhat similar to the national bank notes. These are issued by the national banks, subject to regulation, on the deposit of government bonds with the Treasury.

The procedure of issuing the new notes is as follows. A Federal Reserve bank turns in either government bonds or acceptable bank paper to the Treasury. For these it receives the new currency. Banks belonging to the system obtain the notes in the usual way. That is, the banks will pay for them out of the balances they keep with their Reserve bank. Or, they may pledge their eligible securities with the Reserve bank. And the notes will be handed across the counter only to those members of the general public who own deposits at the bank.

There are four safeguards against over-expansion.

1. The Federal Reserve Bank must pay a tax to the Government on the new notes circulated.

2. The Federal Reserve has regained its gold position as a result of the return of gold and currency from hoarding. Added to (1) this will be an incentive to the Reserve banks to give the preference to their ordinary Federal Reserve notes.

3. The new notes become part of the elastic currency of the Federal Reserve System. In other words, they will be put out only in response to business needs.

4. They will be retired when the emergency is over.

Consequently, the currency is really an emergency issue, and, in view of the rapid return of normality, there is little prospect of many of the notes getting into circulation.

NEW YORK, March 15—In reaching the conclusion that the new federal banking legislation is inflationary, those who do so fail to recognize the offsetting deflationary aspects of the same legislation, says the Standard Statistics Company, in a current survey, which continues in part:

"The enactment has for its purpose the creation of an emergency currency to offset the necessary bank closings and the general restrictions upon credit operations resulting from a shrinkage of the banking structure in the United States.

"This currency is not inflationary. To the contrary, it is secured by adequate collateral, ranking equally with national bank notes in this respect. Moreover, because of the tax involved, the Reserve banks will tend to retire it quickly when the emergency need passes.

"The effect of the new currency in advancing prices will come rather through its stimulus for business recovery than through any stimulus it may provide to commodity or security speculation through its inflationary aspects.

"While it is too early to pass final judgment, it may be said that major inflation of currency is not in prospect, nor will the evils witnessed in other countries as the result of currency debasement be repeated in the United States."

Dividends

Midland Steel Products Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the 3 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

First National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $25, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common and $1.50 a share on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Bank of New York & Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.50, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

McCall Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Kansas City Southern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Diamond Shoe Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record April 21.

Otis Elevator Company declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Omit Ontario Mfg. Dividend

CHICAGO, March 15—Ontario Manufacturing Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common stock due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

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Massachusetts Banks Lowering Restrictions

Boston

BEGINNING today, depositors with accounts in Massachusetts savings banks, and the savings departments of trust companies, may withdraw funds up to $100 without interrogation from the bank. This favorable situation is brought about through the vigorous effort of Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy, in coöperation with leading bankers. When, in the judgment of the banks, specific cases require a larger withdrawal, no difficulty in obtaining funds will be experienced.

Big Replacement Demand Seen In Motor Industry

MINNEAPOLIS — Three out of every four cars on the street today are in at least their fourth year of service.

That is the reason behind the recent buying of cars in a volume which has surprised the industry itself, according to a current consumer's study released by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

The cry of "obsolescence" which has been heard for the last three years, or as it is sometimes put, "enforced replacement demand," is at last bearing fruit at just the time when this industry had more or less resigned itself to a period during which the public would either continue to drive worn-out cars or drive no cars at all. And the reason is that many cars really are worn out now, as the Investors Syndicate study shows.

Only one car in 16 that is on the road today is in less than its second year of service, the study points out, and only about one in six is in less than its third. Contrasted with this situation is the fact that almost every other car now registered is in its fifth year or beyond that point.

It is considered that 12,000 miles is a very conservative estimate of a year's use of a car, even today, for predepression estimates stood at 14,000 miles, according to Investors Syndicate. This would mean that virtually every other car which passes a given point has 60,000 or more miles in it, more often in excess of that figure than close to it.

The average "road-age" of this older half of the cars now on the road, numbering about 11,500,000 vehicles, is probably closer to 70,000 miles, the study indicates, making a certain number of replacements a necessity regardless of general economic conditions.

Output of Electric Power Has Decline

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Electric power production declined in the past week, reflecting principally the banking holidays.

Edison Electric Institute reported total kilowatt hours produced in the United States for the week ended March 11 at 1,390,607,000, against 1,422,875,000 in the previous week, and 1,538,452,000 in the like week of 1932. In the like weeks of 1932 and 1931, moderate gains over the previous week were shown.

Compared to last year, the divergence of the last week was 9.6 per cent, as increased from 6.4 per cent in the previous week, and was the widest since the week ended last Dec. 3. The Pacific coast showed the smallest change from the previous week, with a divergence of 5.8 per cent from last year, as increased from 5.3 in the week ended March 4.

The Atlantic seaboard was 8 per cent under last year, against 5.2 a week previously; New England alone 10.4 per cent, against 7.1, and the central industrial region, 14.4, against 9.6.

Atlanta Gas Light Company

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—W. W. Winter, vice-president of the Atlanta Gas Light Company, has advised holders of $4,000,000 of the company's notes, due today, that it had not been possible to make financial arrangements for meeting the maturity. Holders are asked to extend the obligations for one year. The company said it was paying the March 15 interest and planned to meet future interest charges, as well as to refund the principal "as soon as it is practicable to do so." Present earnings are sufficient to meet "all interest requirements," the announcement said.

Gasoline Prices Reduced

NEW YORK, March 15 — Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced tank-car prices on both branded and unbranded gasoline. In New York on branded gas the price is 5 cents, off ¾-cent; Boston 5 cents, off ¾-cent; Providence 5 cents, off ¾-cent, and Portland, Maine, 5½ cents, off ¾-cent. Buffalo remains unchanged at 6 cents. On unbranded gas, New York, 4.75 cents, off ¾-cent; Boston 4.75 cents, off ¾-cent; Providence 4.75 cents, off ¾-cent; Portland, Maine, 5¼ cents, off ¾-cent. Buffalo remains unchanged at 5¾ cents.

Canadian Northern Power Co.

MONTREAL, March 15—Canadian Northern Power Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports record high net income of $725,877 after all charges, including interest, depreciation, federal taxes, bad debts reserve, dividends on stocks of subsidiaries, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to 91 cents a share on 375,000 shares of no-par common outstanding. Surplus after dividends was $40,677. For 1931 net income was $689,574, or 75 cents a common share, while after dividends there was a deficit of $15,426.

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U. S. Steel Corp. Is Prepared For Business Upturn

Decks Are Now Cleared to Take Advantage of Trade Betterment

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The 1932 pamphlet report of the United States Steel Corporation, while disclosing the worst year's business in the history of the organization, indicated that the decks had been cleared to take immediate advantage of any further betterment in the industrial situation.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation, in submitting the report to stockholders, said:

"The recession in industry which has prevailed has intensified activities in securing closer coördination and consolidation of operations with resulting economies, which should be reflected in relatively more satisfactory net income results upon improvement in business.

"We are passing through difficult times when the utmost tact and consideration are called for in all our dealings. The Corporation is fortunate in having had the hearty coöperation and support of its employees in all departments. In the face of these discouraging conditions a splendid morale prevails throughout the organization."

Deficit Is Large

As previously estimated, the corporation for the year suffered a deficit, after the payment of preferred dividends and other charges, of $91,891,867. This was comparable with a deficit in 1931 of $49,165,485. Gross revenues of the company dropped to $357,201,705 in 1932, compared with $729,377,467 for the previous year. Export shipments aggregated $17,587,368, compared with $40,207,210 in 1931.

The corporation's balance sheet showed total current assets, as of Dec. 31, last, of $397,486,240, compared with $494,532,808 at the previous year's end. Cash totaled $60,224,116, compared with $75,239,562, and marketable securities amounted to $46,139,333, compared with $69,358,308. Inventories, less credit for amount of inventory values representing profits earned by subsidiary companies on intercompany sales of products on hand in inventories of Dec. 31, aggregated $258,354,252, compared with $302,599,748 at the conclusion of the previous year. Property investment accounts aggregated $1,650,816,309, compared with $2,379,559,292 in 1931. Total current liabilities were $46,987,376, compared with $63,881,148.

Balances in the contingent and miscellaneous reserves totaled $38,920,657, a reduction of $7,647,475 from the aggregate at the close of the previous year. It was explained that of this reduction $3,135,148 represented inventory value adjustments, write-downs in the value of marketable securities and payment of contingent liabilities which had accrued largely in previous years in excess of allowances in the current year.

Drastic Economies Made

Further drastic economies, Mr. Tayor pointed out, were made in all controllable expenses. Besides closing many plants, the company cut down its administrative headquarters forces to the necessary minimum and placed many of these employees on part-time service. In addition, it was stated, last May salaries and wages of all employees, other than those whose pay rates are fixed by statutory control, were reduced 15 per cent. This reduction, following those made in the fall of 1931, resulted in a cumulative decrease of salaries and wages of approximately 25 per cent from the rates in effect prior to August, 1931.

During the year the corporation reduced its bonded and mortgage debt by $2,937,039. Excluding cash funds on deposit with trustees for the redemption of bonds amounting to $326,500, the corporation's bond and mortgage indebtedness at the close of the year totaled $95,623,754.

At the end of last year the company had a total of 237,915 registered stockholders, compared with 223,272 at the conclusion of 1931.

New John Hancock Officers

According to announcements made today by Mr. Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, the directors have elected to promote to the office of second vice-president the following officers: Fred Preston Hayward, treasurer; Liverus H. Howe, actuary, and Charles J. Diman, secretary. All three of the new vice-presidents have been many years in the service of the John Hancock.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 15 (AP) — Consols for money today were 52⅛, De Beers 4⅞, and Rand Mines 5½. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—Short bills, 9-16 to ⅝, and three month bills, ⅝ to 11-16 per cent.

Strong Position Is Maintained By United Fruit Co.

JERSEY CITY, March 15—At the annual meeting of shareholders of the United Fruit Company held in this city, all directors were reëlected. The vacancies on the board were filled by the election of former Governor Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, N. H., and Edwin S. Webster of Boston.

In commenting on the annual report which had been mailed to all shareholders, Francis R. Hart, president, said: "You will observe that we still maintain our strong cash position. In cash, United States Government notes and certificates on hand, at the close of the year, we had $27,067,917, or nearly $1,000,000 more than in 1931.

This amount, it must be remembered, does not include the $10,000,000 insurance fund invested in United States Government bonds. Our net income for the year was $5,707,221.43 after depreciation, interest and taxes, equal to $1.95 a share, as compared with net earnings of $6,779,363.17 in 1931 or $2.31 a share.

The April dividend having been 75 cents a share and the three subsequent ones 50 cents each, stockholders received in dividends $2.25 a share in 1932.

The company has since declared an April dividend of 50 cents a share for the first quarter of 1933.

Freight Carloadings Have Substantial Drop

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Freight carloadings reported today for the week ended March 11 reflected the effects of the bank holiday. New York Central loadings fell to 29,711 cars from 34,483 in the preceding week, and 40,323 in the corresponding period last year.

Other carriers reported as follows: St. Louis Terminal 25,649, compared with 27,432 in the previous week; Missouri Pacific 15,079, compared with 17,179; Missouri - Kansas-Texas 5431, compared with 6324; St. Louis-San Francisco 8414, compared with 10,371; Gulf Coast Lines 1870, compared with 2298; International Great Northern 4435, compared with 4036.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Loss in 1932 $1,273,054

United States Pipe & Foundry Company has issued its pamphlet report covering the 1932 year. Income account, showing a net loss of $1,273,054 compared with a net profit in 1931 of $1,012,215, has already been published.

The balance sheet shows at the end of 1932 current assets totaling $14,441,043, of which cash was $6,875,069 and state and municipal bonds, $4,075,506. Deducting $913,214 of current liabilities left net working capital of $13,527,829 compared with $16,182,708 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 15—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 15	Mar. 3	Yr Ago
Beef, family	$10.75	$9.75	$15.12
Pork	15.25	14.25	16.35
Zinc	.0320	.0270	.0275
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, Bll Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05	.05¾
Tin	.2350	.2350	.2235
Rubber	.02⅞	.02⅛	.0340
Sugar	.0410	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0320	.0285	.0325
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02	.02871/2

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Financial: Market Quotations

Probable Trend Of Wool Prices Holds Interest

Large Amount for Sale Near Low Level—Trade in Most Sections

Reconciliation of opinions concerning the probable trend of wool prices in the immediate future, made more divergent on account of the financial debacle, is still far from accomplished.

And yet, there is considerable wool for sale at prices which are not far above the recent lows. This is due to a belief on the part of holders that while wool prices are too low, perhaps, there will be sufficient wool for the needs of the mills until the new clip comes to market in volume, especially in view of the reduced purchasing power of the country. Then, too, with the deliveries for the Easter trade practically completed by the mills, it is to be expected that there may be some pause in the demand for piecegoods. Market prices, however, have made some recovery from the low point of two weeks ago.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the purchasing power of the mills has been ready to buy at a price close to ante-moratorium values.

Fine Goods Active

There has been some activity in fine and medium qualities of wool, but mostly in the former descriptions. Sales of Texas 12 months wools have constituted a fairly large proportion of the business, at values generally in the range of 40@43 cents for fair to choice 12 months.

Territory fine and fine medium French combing wools are held by many at 40 cents, or even higher. There have been sales of good French combing fine and fine medium wools, however, at 37@39 cents, clean basis. Wools of the fine staple type are quotable at 40@42 cents, clean basis, and some fine graded staple of the delaine type is available in the market at about 42@43 cents, clean basis.

There has been interest in medium wools to a fair extent. Three-eighths combing of the Ohio-Michigan type have been sold graded at 19@19½ cents, while quarter-blood combing wools have been moved at about 18 cents for the most part. Some Territory three-eighths combing of good character was sold at 38 cents, with some holders wanting 40 cents, and some quarters were sold at 33@36 cents for average to choice territory wools, while certain holders are quoting 37@38 cents for their better wools.

Scoured wools have been in moderate request both in the fine and medium qualities. Prices are generally a bit stronger than they were. Some good double A scoured wools have been sold at 48@50 cents, and very superior wools are held at 52@53 cents, with fine A supers quoted at 42@45 cents, according to the wool, and good A supers at about 40 cents.

Buying in the West

In the West, there has been some resumption of buying, notably in Arizona, where two or three clips have changed hands this last week, at prices which are figured somewhere between 30 and 35 cents, clean basis, landed Boston for these fine and fine medium clips. Shearing will presently commence in Nevada, and then turn northward, culminating in Montana in late May and June. Buyers are leaving for the West in increasing numbers.

The foreign markets have been moderately active the last week. In Australia there has been a fair clearance of wools both in Melbourne and Sydney, although bids have been rather on the under side of the market, and holders apparently have been content to sell at values which have rather favored the buyers. Japan continues to dominate this market.

At the opening of the second colonial series of auctions in London yesterday, prices were irregular with competition rather poor.

The Liverpool East India sales closed last Friday at a decline of fully 5 per cent in price from the January series.

Carpet wools continue rather quiet, although in some quarters there appears to be a little more interest in the staple.

Mohair is still quiet. Shearing has commenced for the new clip in Texas and southern California but only small odd lots have been sold.

Kansas City Board Ruling

KANSAS CITY, March 15 (AP)—Directors of the Kansas City board of trade today voted to restrict the daily fluctuations in grain futures with the resumption of trade tomorrow. The new regulations provide daily fluctuations in wheat futures shall not exceed 5 cents a bushel; corn, 3 cents; oats, 2 cents; rye, 4 cents, and barley 3 cents.

New York City Financing

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, announced this afternoon that a banking group would take care of the city's $27,000,000 obligations falling due today.

Buoyant Market Spells Cónfidence

THE evidence that the world has been awaiting as to how the investment and trading community evaluated the complex financial and industrial situation in the United States has been revealed in part today. The buoyant tone in the stock market and the strength which persisted throughout the day indicated that apprehensions had, at least for the time being, been set to rest and that the public was assured as to the inherent soundness of the business fabric. The flood of odd-lot buying orders told of confidence reborn, while shorts rushed to cover as the upward movement showed little or no cessation from the time the gong sounded at 10 o'clock to the closing bell at 3.

Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.15	Last Mar.3
5½	3			Adams Express	2400	5¾	4½	5¼	3¾
15¾	10		.2	Adams Mills	2700	13½	11¾	12¾	11¼
2¾	1¾			Advance Rumely	300	2¼	2	2	1¾
10½	7¾		1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	9	8¾	9	8
24½	17½		3	Air Reduction	2700	20½	19¾	20	19¼
13¾	11¼		.60	Alaska-Juneau	2600	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¼
1¾	1			Alleghany Corp	9600	2¼	2	2¼	1¾
3½	1½			Allegh pf ww Xt	2400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
8¼	5¾			Alleghany Steel	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
89½	70¾		6†	Allied Chem	30	97	97	97	97
9	7			Allis Chalmers	12700	8¾	8	8¼	7¾
22	18½		2	Amerada	3200	23¾	22¼	23	21¾
10½	7¼			Am Ag Ch Del	1600	9½	8¾	9¼	8¼
13½	8		.60	Am Bank Note	600	12½	11¾	12	11¾
2½	1			Am Beet Sugar	700	2½	2	2	1¾
12	9½		.60	Am Brake &&Fr	600	11	10½	11	9¾
62¾	49½		4	Am Can	400	61	57¼	61	54¾
8¼	6¾			Am Car & Fdry	17500	61	57¼	61	54¾
20	15			Am Car & F pf	1200	9¼	8¼	9¼	7
40	34		3†	Am Chicle	600	19	18½	19	15¾
22¾	13			Am Com Alcohol	200	38½	38½	38½	
10¾	4			Am European	900	17¼	14¾	16¾	14
8¾	3¾			Am & For Pow	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
14¾	9			Am & For Pow pf	2900	6¾	6¼	6¼	4¾
13	6½			Am & For Pow 6	500	12¾	12	12¾	8
9¾	5¼			Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9¾	9	9¼	5
9	4½		1	Am Hawaiian	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	6
6½	3¾			Am Ice	300	7¾	7¼	7¼	6
32	25		6	Am Ice pf	1400	8¾	8	8	4¾
8¾	4¼			Am International		30	30	30	27
½	⅜			Am La France	1400	7½	6¾	7½	5½
23¼	17¾			Am Locomotive	300	½	½	½	
5½	3½			Am Loco pf	400	7¾	6¾	7¼	
21	15½			Am Metal	200	23	22¾	22¾	20
9¼	4			Am Metal 6%	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾
24½	12½		3	Am Power & Lt	33	18¾	18¾	18¾	15¾
7¾	4¾			Am P&L 6% pf	5000	6¾	6¼	6¼	5¼
21	11		2½	Am P&L 5% pf	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	17¾
10¾	6¾			Am Radiator	4700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
22¾	20¾			Am Rolling Mill	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	4¾
14¾	10		3	Am Safety Razor	300	9	9	9	7
38¾	31			Am Smelt & Ref	700	24½	22¾	24½	21½
37¾	32½			Am Smelt & Ref pf	4500	37½	36¼	37	32
35½	30		2½†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	800	40	34¾	40	33
37½	21½			Am Stores	300	29¾	26½	29¼	24¾
109¾	94		9	Am Sugar Ref	1800	34½	34¼	34½	31
9	5			Am Tel & Tel	18800	106¾	100¾	105¾	99¾
19½	12			Am Type Fndrs	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16¾	10¾		1	Am Wat W & E	2400	13	13	13	11¾
5¾	3½			Am Woolen	900	13½	13¼	13¼	11¾
23¾	22¾			Am Woolen pf	1900	5¾	4¾	5¼	4¾
3¼	2¼			Am Writ Pap ct	3000	28¾	28½	28¾	24
13¾	8		.60	Am Zinc Lead&S	2800	4¼	3¾	3¾	3¾
12	9¾		1	Anaconda Cop	16000	9	7¾	8	7¾
1¾	1¼			Anchor Cap	900	14¾	11½	14¾	9
2¼	1¾			Andes Copper	400	3½	3½	3½	3
11½	7			Archer Daniels	300	12	12	12	10
3¾	2¼			Armour Ill A	35600	3½	3¼	3¼	2¾
11	7			Armour Ill B	9200	1¼	1	1¼	1
5¼	3½			Asso Apparel Ind	2500	12½	9½	12	8
46½	34½			Asso Dry Goods	1300	5¾	4¾	5	4
68	59½		5	Atchison T&SF	8500	46¼	40¾	46¼	38¼
26½	16½			Atchison pf	500	64¾	63	64¾	58¼
17¾	12¾		1	Atl Coast Line	1900	23¾	20¾	23¾	19¾
13¾	7¾			Atl Refining	1400	16¾	15¼	16¾	14½
36½	31¼		4†	Atlas Tack	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
12¾	7½			Auburn Auto	4800	41	37	40¼	35¼
7¾	5½			Austin Nichols	400	1	1	1	
				Aviation Corp Del	37600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
				—B—					
6¼	3¾			Baldwin Loco	500	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
18¾	9¾			Baldwin Loco pf	160	12¼	10½	12	10
12¾	8¼			Balt & Ohio	4700	12¼	10¾	11¾	9½
10¾	5¾		2	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	14¾	13	14¾	11
36¾	30			Bangor & Aroos	100	23	23	23	22½
4¼	3			Barnsdall A	2000	8¾	8¼	8¼	6¾
12	7			Beatrice Cream	4500	24	24	24	22½
50	45		3	Beech-Nut Pack	3500	10¾	9¾	10¾	7¾
11½	6¼			Belding Hem	1400	4	3¾	4	3¾
11½	9			Bendix Aviation	3400	9¾	9¼	9¼	7¾
16½	10¼			Best & Co	11000	12¾	11	12¼	10
33½	25¼			Bethlehem Steel	2100	15¾	12¾	15	10
8	6			Beth Steel pf	500	34	30½	34	26¾
8¾	6¾			Bigelow Sanford	50	8	7¾	8	
14¾	9½			Blaw Knox	500	8¾	7¾	8	
26¾	18		1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13	12¼	13	6¾
9¾	5½			Borden	5500	23¼	22½	23	19¼
12	7			Borg Warner	2600	9	8	8¾	6¾
8½	2¾			Boston & Maine	100	12	12	12	
9	7¼		1	Briggs Mfg	2600	9¾	9¼	9¼	6¾
31	21¾			Briggs & Strat	200	9½	9½	9½	7¾
79½	64		6	Brooklyn Man T	3100	25¾	23¾	25¾	20¾
82	64½		5	Brooklyn T pf	200	69½	69½	69½	62½
3	1¾			Brooklyn Un Gas	500	72½	68¼	72½	65
3½	2			Brunswick Balke	900	3¾	3¼	3¼	2
4½	2¾			Bucyrus Erie	200	3¼	2¾	3¼	1¾
2¼	1			Bucyrus E ev pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¾	2			Budd Wheel pf	700	1¾	1¼	1¼	1
7¾	6¼		.40	Bullard	100	8	8	8	3
3¾	2			Burroughs 9dd	300	4	4	4	3
9¼	3			Bush Terminal	200	8¾	7½	8	6¾
1½	⅝			Bush Term deb	100	5	5	5	4
1½	1		2	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	¾	¾	¾	
15	8½			Butte & Superior	200	1¼	1	1¼	2
				Byers	1800	13¾	11½	13¾	9¾
				—C—					
10¾	7¾			Calif Packing	11000	12	10½	11½	8¾
⅝	¼			Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	2			Calumet & Hecla	400	3	2¾	3	
10¾	7½		1	Canada Dry	2500	10	9¾	10	
9½	9			Canadian Pacific	4800	9¾	8¾	9¼	8½
15½	14		1	Cannon Mills	500	16½	15½	16½	15
50	30½			Case Thresh	9800	47½	40¼	47½	36¾
60	41		4	Case Thresh pf	50	50	45	49¾	43
9¼	4½			Caterpillar Trac	2100	8½	7¼	8¼	6
⅝	⅜			Celanese Corp	800	8	7¾	8	
19½	14		1½	Celotex Co	700	2	1¾	2	
48	48			Central Aguirre	100	½	½	½	½
8¾	5¾			Central RR of NJ	7500	32½	19½	32½	18
1¼	1			Cerro de Pasco	1200	48	48	48	
20¾	17¾			Certain-Teed	300	10½	8½	10¼	7¼
20¾	14½		2*	Checker Cab Mfg	100	2	1¾	1	
30½	24¾		2½*	Chesapeake Corp	1800	19	19	19	17
21¾	14			Ches & Ohio	1800	19¾	18	19¾	17
8¾	6½			Chi & E Ill pf	1600	29½	27½	29½	26½
7	5		1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	1	1	1	
4	2			Chicksha Cot O	200	7	7	7	
17¼	7¾		1	Childs Company	400	8	7	7	
12½	7¼		2	Chrysler	800	3½	3½	3½	2
2	1			City Ice & Fuel	12000	11	9¼	10¾	8½
⅝	¼			City Stores	300	10	9	10	7½
6	6			City Stores ct	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11¾	10		1	Clark Equipment	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13	7½		1	Cluett Peabody	600	5½	5½	5½	
81	58½		6	Colgate-Palm-P	700	12½	12¼	12½	
5	3½			Colg-Palm-P-pf	100	60	60	60	60
				Collins & Aikman	600	4½	3¾	4¼	
7½	4½			Colonial Bea Oil	100	11	11	11	
19½	14			Colo Fuel & Ir	1000	7	6¼	7	4¾
17¾	10¼		1	Columbia Gas	40	15	14½	15	
77¾	59		6	Columbia G pf A	4500	13¾	12¾	13¼	11¾
10¾	6¾			Columbia Pic vtc	500	61¾	61½	61¾	60½
35¾	23½		2	Columbian Carb	800	8	7	8	6¼
4	4			Comm Credit	10000	33½	29¼	32¼	27
76½	72		6½	*Comm Cred 1pf	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20½	19		2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	72	72	72	72
25	18		2	Comm Inv Tr	10	19	19	19	19
12½	9		.60	CommSolvents	2500	22½	21	22½	19½
23¾	13¾			Comwlth & So	7500	13¼	11¾	13¼	11¾
50	27		6	Comwlth &8 6pf	8500	2½	2	2½	1½
8¾	7¾		.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	32	30	13	31
4½	1¾			Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	3
11½	6			Consol Film I pf	300	10	72	72	72
66¼	42¾		4	Consol Gas	1500	7½	7¼	7¾	6½
99	90		5	Consol Gas pf	25000	51½	48½	51½	46¾
5½	2½		½	Consol Laundries	300	91	91	91	82
6¼	5			Consol Oil	1000	3½	3	3½	2¾
⅝	¼			Consol Textile	1800	6	5¾	6	5½
⅝	⅛			Container A	500	½	½	½	¼
4¾	3			Container B	500	1½	1½	1½	
⅞	½			Cont Baking A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
40¼	36		4	Cont Baking B	2500	4½	3¼	4¾	3
42½	35¼		2	Cont Baking pf	1500	¾	½	¾	½
8¼	3½			Cont Can	1000	41	39	41	37
17¼	12½		1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	9500	45	41½	44½	38¾
3¾	1¾			Cont Insurance	400	4½	4½	4½	4
6¼	4¼			Cont Motors	3500	15¼	14	15½	13¾
56¾	43¾		3	Cont Oil	2300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	9			Corn Products	1800	6¼	5¾	6¼	5
24	16			Crucible Steel	5500	59½	54½	59½	40¾
⅜	⅛			Crucible Steel pf	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	9
2¼	1¼			Cuba Co	390	22	20	20½	19¾
15	10			Cuban Am Sug	1000	1½	1		
23½	20¾		2½	Cuban Am S pf	800	5¾	2¼	3	2
11½	6½			Cudahy Packing	20	22	21	22	15
48¾	30		7	Curtis Publishing	3500	28	26	28	
2½	1½			Curtis Pub pf	9500	9½	7	9½	6½
37½	21¼			Curtiss-Wright	8000	34¾	30	34¾	20
145¾	125		7	Curtiss-Wright A	10000	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¼	3½			Corn Prod pf	6500	3	2¾	3	2¾
28½	23		2†	Corp	40	118	117½	118	125
3¾	2¾			Cream of Wheat	1000	4	3¾	4	32
19	14½			Crosley Radio	3500	27¾	25½	27¾	24½
27	24½		2.70	Crown Cork & S	9500	21¾	20	21¾	16
1¾	1½			Crown Cork pf	8500	28½	28	28½	
				Crown Zellerback	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
				—D—					
4¾	1			Davison Chem	2500	1¾	1½	1¾	
6	1¾		.60	Davega St	800	2½	2¼	2½	1¾
9¾	6¼		.20	Deere & Co pf	800	2½	2¼	2½	2
58¼	37¾		6	Del & Hudson	21500	50¾	44	50	43
27¾	17¼			Del Lack & W	18600	23¾	21	23¾	19¾
13	10			Denver & Ray A	100	10	10	10	
19¼	17½		1	Diamond Match	400	19	18	18¾	18
22	16½		1½	Diamond M pf	100	20½	20½	20½	18
13¾	10¾		.75	Dome Mines	2500	13¾	13	13¾	12½
41½	32½		2	Douglas A	4500	13¾	13	13¾	12½
106	99¾		6	du Pont de Nem	11000	42	37¾	41½	34¾
				du Pont deb	8001021/2		102	102½	101⅞
				—E—					
1¾	1¼			Eastern Roll Mill	500	2	1½	1½	
61¾	50½		3	Eastman Kodak	3100	60¾	57	59½	53½
6	3½			Eaton Axle & Sp	800	4¾	4½	4¾	3¾
½	⅜			Eitingon Schild	200	½	½	½	
20½	11¾		1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	12000	14¾	12	13¾	12½
1¾	1			Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1
1¾	1			Elec & Mus Ind	1200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
7¾	3½			Elec Pow & Lt	10000	6	5¾	6	4½
20½	10		2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	11	10	11	10
18¾	7		3	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	15	14½	15	
25½	21		2*	Elec Sto Battery	7500	25¼	23½	25	23¾
9¼	4			Engineers Pub S	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	5
11	6¾		1	Equitable Off Bld	300	8¾	8	8	8
7¾	5			Erie RR 1pf	800	7½	6¾	7½	5½
1½	⅝			Evans Products	100	1	1	1	
				—F—					
3½	3¼			Fairbanks Morse	100	3½	3½	3½	
1¼	¾			Fed Screw W	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
3¼	1½			Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	3
18¾	13½		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	2¾	2¼	2¾	2½
63¾	42		6	Firstn T&S pf A	1200	15½	14½	15½	13½
56	43		3½*	First Nat Stores	200	50	49¾	50	43¾
10½	4½			Foster-Wheeler	1600	49½	48¾	49¾	43¾
15¾	13¾		1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¼
2½	1¼			Fox Film A	1400	20	17¾	19½	16¼
23¼	12		7	Franklin Sim pf	1400	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼
26¾	16½		2	Freeport Texas	200	17	17	17	17
12½	9			Fuller pf pf	2400	23½	22	23	18¾
					50	10¾	10½	10¾	
				—G—					
9	6½			Gamewell	10	7	7	7	
4¾	2¾			GenAm Inv	1200	47	4	4¾	3¾
71	26		6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	55	55	55	
19¾	13¾		1	Gen Am Tnk Car	11300	19	16	19	14¾
7¾	4¾			Gen Asphalt	300	7	6	7	5
15¼	13		3	Gen Baking	1200	15½	14½	14¾	13¾
3¼	1¾			Gen Bronze	300	3¼	2	3¼	2¾
1¾	1¾			Gen Cable	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3¾	2¾			Gen Cable A	300	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
15	8¾			Gen Cable pf	200	3¾	3¼	3¾	2¾
16¾	10½		.40	Gen Electric	18500	14¾	13½	14¾	11¾
6¾	5			Gen Foods	800	11¾	10¾	11½	8¾
38	11¾		.60	*Gen Elec Sp	600	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
13	8		2	Gen Gas & E A	1500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
41¾	35½		3	Gen Mills	300	1½	1½	1½	
3¾	2¾			Gen Mills pf	2300	41½	38	41½	38
100	92½		6	Gen Motors	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
77½	65½		5	Gen Mot 5% pf	24000	87	87	87	
3¾	2¾			Gen Out Ad	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	10¾
3¼	2¼			Gen Out Ad A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	68
8¾	3¼			Gen Print Ink	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¾	2½			Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	
30½	13¼		1	*Gen Ry Signal	400	3½	3	3½	3
1¾	¾			Gen Realty	1300	19½	17¾	19¼	15½
6¼	2½			Gen Refractories	2000	¾	¾	¾	½
20¾	12¾		1	Gillette Saf Ras	100	3	3	3	2½
75	62		5	Gillette S R pf	1000	67	65	65	62
1¾	¾			Glidden	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¾	3			Gobel (Adolf)	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
16¾	12		1.20	Gold Dust	300	4	3¼	4	3
103	100		6	Gold Dust pf	800	15¾	14¼	15¾	13¾
8½	3			Goodrich	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
18¾	9¼			Goodyear	1300	9¾	4¾	8½	3¾
45	27½			Goodyear 1pf	3500	19	13¾	18	12
13¾	9¼			Gotham Silk Hos	300	36	36	36	25
5¼	3¾			Graham Paige	200	13½	10	13½	10
4¾	3¾			Granby	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	4
6¼	3¾			Grand Union	200	5½	4¾	5½	3¾
21¾	15¾		1	Grant (WT)	1800	8¼	6¾	8¼	3¾
11¾	6½			Great Nor pf	400	18¾	18¾	19¾	17¼
7	3½			Great Nor Ore	200	10	8½	10	7¼
8	4¾		6	Great West Sug	1000	8	8	8	
4300	73¾		7	Greyhound Corp	1300	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¼
50	90		90	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1	½	¾	½
300	1			Guantanamo Sug	100	1¾	¾	¾	¾
300	13		11¾	Gulf States Steel	300	13	11¾	12	7¾
				—H—					
19½	16¾		1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	16¾
2	1½			Hahn Dept Sto	300	1¾	1½	1¾	
8	6½			Harbison Walker	700	9	8¾	9	8
5	4¾		6	Harbison W pf	50	48	46	48	
86	73½		5	Hershey Choc pf	200	3	1¾	1	1¾
169	145		10h	Homestake Min	100	73	72	72	72
1	.5			Houdaille Her A	1300	166	163	166	163¾
15¾	8½			Houston Oil	100	12	10	12	9¼
1¾	1½			Houston Oil new	1200	2	2	2	
9¾	5½		60	Howe Sound	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	2
15¾	11¼		2½	Hudson & Man	390	5¾	5¾	5¾	7½
5½	3			Hudson Motor	200	13	12½	12½	11¾
3¼	1¾			Hupp Motors	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾
				—I—					
15½	10¾			Ill Central	500	14¾	12½	14½	11¼
38¾	27¾		2	Indus Rayon	4200	35½	31¾	35¾	29¼
31½	19¼			Ingersoll-Rand	1200	28½	23¾	28¾	20¼
16	12			Inland Steel	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	21¾
3¾	2			Inspiration Cop	100	14½	14¼	14¼	12¼
7½	4¾			Insuranshare Del	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3½	2¾			Interboro Rap T	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	2¾
5	2¾			Intercon Rub	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11½

Women's Activities · Home Making

Women in League Secretariat

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

I

Geneva

IN FUTURE days, when women stand shoulder to shoulder with men in responsible positions of world governments, the handful of pioneers who now do "spade work" in the cause of peace will be rightly honored.

This year should mark a turning point toward increasing enlistment of women peace workers by national governments and the League of Nations. The last Assembly reminded appointing powers that competent women have a legal parity with men under the Covenant.

Women may coöperate with the League's peace work in three ways. First, they may come as national delegates on any League body; second, serve on temporary commissions by League appointment, and third, be named for permanent posts in the Secretariat.

It is in the latter classification that action by the League makes itself most directly felt. Women ask, "Why is there no woman official of the League among Directors of Section or higher?" Also, "Why are there only a dozen or so women Members of Section, out of more than a hundred?" There are many answers, which women are working to overcome. As Secretariat positions become more routine, the number of women increases, up to roughly half of the seven hundred total.

What are these women doing? They rarely emerge into public notice. Yet they are quietly laying foundations for future women officials. At all times valuable, their service often rises into highest importance.

First Translator

If Lady Blennerhassett wanted to crack a feminist whip over her staff of 26 interpreters and translators, 19 men would have to toe the line. Mere statement of such an action by Lady Blennerhassett sounds fantastic. Her quiet English manner and modest admission that she was the League's first translator help explain why she became "chief" a little more than a year ago.

Her post bears the rather long title, "Chief of English precis-writers, translators, interpreters and verbatim reporters." Two important functions of League work are intrusted to the staff. First, elimination of difficulties due to language. Every member of the staff commands English and French. Many speak more. One has Persian. Arabic, Taal—or South African Dutch—and most European tongues are represented.

The second service performed by Lady Blennerhassett's staff is rapid recording of words unfolding League history. At disarmament meetings, Council sessions and every conference, verbatim reporters or precis-writers gather the grist from which documentation is baked.

Wherever League meetings are held, some member or members of the staff go. Lady Blennerhassett started with the League in London, and during the past 13 years has made many trips, notably to Rome, Brussels, Genoa, and San Sebastian in northern Spain.

It is a delicate task to interpret or translate passages in which League policies are formulated. Lady Blennerhassett finds that many masters of tongues lack the qualities required for sensitive interpretation, especially the sort demanded of interpreters who must rise and reproduce largely from memory a long speech on disarmament, the Sino-Japanese dispute, or some highly technical subject.

The service conducts its own training classes, and gives examinations to fill vacancies.

Member of Transit Section

Miss Essy Key-Rasmuson of Sweden deals with such mannish subjects as maritime buoys and road traffic, as a member of the Transit Section. Side issues on her program are calendar reform, passport formalities and newspaper transport.

While Mr. Robert Haas, Director of the Transit Section, was in China with the Lytton Commission, each Member of the Section was thrown pretty much on his or her own. League Sections differ widely in their procedure. Transits, for example, has few meetings of all Section Members, who work as individuals and confer with the Director only when necessary.

Miss Rasmuson's progress has been steady. She came to Geneva in 1921, was senior assistant, then secretary of section and two years ago, became Member of Section.

On the walls of her office hang charts of harbor channels, with proposed uniform buoy systems. She has drawings of road signs in process of becoming international. Part of her daily round is grappling with the difficult question of finding a definition for the word "periodical" acceptable to governments. The purpose is to arrange agreements on taxes or fiscal dues imposed by governments on periodical transport. The question is important because prices of certain periodicals are made excessively high by levies imposed at national borders.

It is clear that Miss Rasmuson's work is in no sense a woman's specialty. She has fitted herself for a "man's job," and is filling it.

Editor of Official Journal

Dr. Gertrude C. Dixon, editor of the League's Official Journal, Proceedings of the Disarmament Conference and several other publications, has been with the League from its start. Just after the Armistice, she found herself in Paris, employed by the Allied Supreme Economic Council.

Peace was signed on June 28, 1919. The next day, Dr. Dixon left for London as a member of the League staff. She served a year in London as secretary to the Undersecretary-General. In this position she was in close touch with internal administration at a time when it was taking form. Meanwhile, the Official Journal has been launched, and soon after the League was established in Geneva she was given its editorship. Final editorial responsibility for this chronicle of League activities has been hers for 10 years.

This calls for accuracy and quickness of decision. Anyone familiar with the volume of League documents knows what that means in demands on Dr. Dixon's time. She will give 15 minutes for an interview this week, "or more if my French colleague doesn't come at 3.30." Lest this seem abrupt, she explains that every minute of her days is taken. That becomes a foregone conclusion when you learn that the Journal is "a fourth-time job."

As something to help complete that "fourth-time job," she edits the final record of the Disarmament Conference, and documents of various League Sections. Proceedings of the Mandates Commission—easily one of the most important among League activities—have been under her editorship from the start. Minorities, opium restriction and economic conference are other samples of League work that calls for permanent records, and so sends copy up to encounter her blue pencil.

Dr. Dixon is in effect an historical editor, charged with seeing that every statistic and statement of fact is faithfully recorded for use by the League and future historians.

The second article in this series of three will appear next Wednesday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

REVERSIBLE SUIT OF IMPORTED JOHN BARR TWEED

Designed for Spring Travel

A three-piece suit whose material is so woven that one surface is directly on top of the other, making it possible to wear outside either the sackcloth finish or the smooth plaid. The cape and skirt are finished completely on each side. The beret, matching the sackcloth, is draped slightly to suggest at one side the "cachepeigne," and is finished with a jaunty tassel. Shown by Bonwit Teller.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

XI—*More About Our Tools*

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES just to get a better concept of the elements of speech tends to improve utterance. Therefore, since vowels have a great deal to do with the beauty of speech, it may be helpful to consider a few facts about them.

For instance, in oral speech vowels should be thought of as sounds, which the ear hears, rather than as symbols on a page which the eye sees. We realize this when we remember that although "a" in way and "ei" in weigh look different, yet they are identical to the ear. On the other hand "a" in way and "a" in palm look alike but they sound altogether different. Vowels, then, in vocal technic, are sounds made by changing the size and shape of the mouth. Some authorities go so far as to call them "tongue positions" because the tongue plays so important a part in forming them correctly.

Vowels as Tender Persuaders

Vowels give richness, beauty and warmth to speech; slides in vowels make for graciousness. Upon them also in great measure depends tone-color, which is the reflection of feeling shown through the voice. For these reasons they are sometimes called the "tender persuaders." Sometimes students (especially those taking short courses) center their attention on the consonants, giving little heed to these other beautiful elements. They would not neglect these if they realized how much perfectly formed vowels do for the voice. Lovely vowels, however, do not just happen along—they have to be made with intelligent thought. In forming them our goal should be to have them free, flexible and resonant.

The following little helps may be of value:

1. Learn to make the vowels accurately—circle them, in technical language.

2. Practice intoning on various pitches all the long vowels in any given poem or stanza.

3. Practice allowing the voice to run up and down through many pitches on each of the above vowels. This should be done freely without any thought of pitch on the piano.

4. Slide or glide from "û" to various other vowels in the poem. (û—ē; û—ō; û—ō; etc.)

5. Read a poem centering the thought on the vowel sounds, listening to the beautiful rhyming and chiming of these as they flow along.

In the first four of these exercises keep the tip of the tongue behind the lower front teeth and the teeth apart a one or two finger space. No jaw action at all.

Consonants Are Important, Too

After one has made some progress with the vowels he can then begin to perfect his consonants. Correctly made, these give intelligibility, force, elegance and distinction to speech. "The intellectual elements," they are sometimes called, and the vowels "the emotional elements." Consonants must be made with delicacy, precision and deftness. They are defined by Dora Duty Jones (in "Technique of Speech") as "a motion of one or more organs of speech for propelling or checking the sound of the vowels." This definition is helpful for it should encourage the student to think out carefully with just what organs of speech each consonant is made. If he then practices these carefully, he will not slur and blur and run together his consonants as so many untrained speakers do. Each consonant should be finished accurately. In order, however, to avoid a stilted and affected speech, he should practice them in phrases as well as alone or in separate words.

One can well afford to give special heed to the nasal consonants (m, n, ng), as upon these depend much of the beauty and carrying power of the voice.

About Voice Placement

"Voice placement" and "placing the voice" are terms that one often hears. Because they are many times used vaguely and are, therefore, very perplexing to the student he may be just as well off if he forgets about them entirely. Breathe correctly; open the throat and let the tone be amplified; make the vowels and consonants properly, is a simple way of stating the case and will go a long way toward improving his voice.

To attain an open throat so necessary to musical speech is the desideratum of every speaker. This requires the physical relaxation which comes from mental ease. Keeping the voice shut up is partly a habit—first of all a mental habit which expresses itself in what is called a muscular habit. One gets rid of bad habits by putting good ones in their place. The earnest student needs to tell himself often that one good habit established is worth a hundred rules, and to remember that "the fine flower of skill grows upon the rough stem of routine."

The final article of this series will appear next Wednesday.

School Age Requirements

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN 1932 the National League of Women Voters added to their study program on education the subject of ways of meeting problems created by raising the school age. Investigation had shown that raising the school age in the compulsory school attendance, or continuation school laws, or raising the age at which a child may go to work in the child labor law, had brought about new problems of school administration.

Among the solutions that are offered for these problems are vocational courses made available for more pupils, vocational guidance to relate school and prospective occupation, and more study of the needs of the ill-adjusted child, together with more individualized instruction and the aid of a visiting teacher in solving social difficulties.

* * *

A mimeographed copy of a speech on this topic which was delivered by Miss Edith Campbell at a recent convention of the League, may be procured by addressing the organization at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

This study, it was found, must be conducted mainly by the different branches of the league as a purely state problem since, while every state has some form of compulsory school attendance law, there is a wide range of difference in the requirements of these laws. Can you tell, offhand, just what the laws of your own state are concerning this matter? The League bulletin issued in November, 1932, says that Ohio ranks first among the states in the length of time required for school attendance. Children in that state must attend from the age of six to eighteen; thus a 12-year period of compulsory education is demanded. Nevada requires 11 years, eight states have a 10-year period, and more than 20 a nine-year period.

* * *

If you care to conduct this study further, either for your own information, or in group work, you may obtain from the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., Bulletin 1928, No. 20. This was written by Ward W. Keesecker and is called "Laws Relating to Compulsory Education."

To keep informed of circumstances which are constantly arising in different communities, at the present time, regarding vocational guidance classes, and other educational matters, requires a keen alertness and a civic consciousness which is being developed by women who are following this study as outlined by the league.

* * *

As in many other subjects, it will be found that a study of compulsory school age will lead into other lanes which are either offshoots of the main subject or tributary to it.

Some of these subjects, which are included in the outline of study which we are discussing, are: Equalization of educational opportunity, adult education, and wider use of the school plant for community purposes.

A statement in the program on education which is issued by the league says, "Every woman voter has the opportunity to arouse in her community the civic consciousness which will call ideal candidates into action." This is a challenge to every woman whether she is a member of an organization or not. It has many angles of approach. Some of these will be mentioned in this column next Wednesday.

Old Dyes Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

THE old methods of vegetable dyeing, revived by Mrs. Frida Hansen in connection with her picture weaving, have been placed on a sound scientific foundation by Miss Hilda Christensen after a thorough study of the old Norwegian and Swedish literature on the art. She has also written a textbook on the subject and has experimented widely and produced several new fast colors. Last summer she found that the large mature leaves of the ordinary "horse's hoof" (tussilagis farfara) yielded a fair yellow-green shading into deep reseda; and that bidens tripartia contributed a golden-red (chamoix).

* * *

At the request of local domestic industry societies, Miss Christensen has given many courses in many places in vegetable dyeing. Everywhere her instruction has kindled a lively interest, and sometimes she has built up classes of as many as 16 pupils in a lonely country district. To show the difficulties with which she has had to contend, she recounted how, in order to carry through the various processes to be illustrated in a lecture, she had sometimes to go from one house to another with her class in order to find the equipment and tools necessary. Often she has had to get up in the middle of the night to catch a boat on the fjords, in pouring rain or sleet, it might be. And sometimes she has trudged on foot through wild and desolate country, but always with dauntless ardor.

* * *

In appreciation of her work Miss Christensen was decorated with the King's Gold Medal of Merit.

Her happiest days, Miss Christensen says, were in 1905, when, at the request of the Swedish painters Ankarkrona and Zorn, both leaders in the Swedish Domestic Industry Society, she went to Sweden to teach dyeing in Dalarne. At Lövöya in Siljan, Dalarne, she found a large dyeing laboratory built for her use with all the requisites she had asked for. Here she and her students boiled colors on 16 kitchen stoves. Since those days dyeing courses in Dalarne, carried out in accordance with Miss Christensen's methods, have become a fixed institution, and are attended by people from many countries. In Sweden all schools of domestic science now include a course in vegetable dyeing.

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LAURA JANE FISHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

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173 children's undies
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LUX saves stocking E-L-A-S-T-I-C-I-T-Y

Game Forfeited To Boston Bruins

Chicago Manager, Ordered From Team Bench, Refuses to Continue Play

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	8	15	106	91	54
Boston	24	6	15	118	83	54
Rangers	22	8	14	125	94	52
Chicago	16	11	19	83	93	43
Canadian Division						
Toronto	23	5	16	108	102	51
Montreal	20	6	18	121	103	46
Canadiens	17	4	24	88	110	38
Americans	13	10	22	90	111	36
Ottawa	10	10	25	79	120	30

Results March 14
Boston 1, Chicago 0 (forfeit).
Montreal 2, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 3, Ottawa 3, overtime.

Boston Bruins went into a tie with Detroit for the American division lead in the National Hockey League when Referee Bill Stewart awarded them a 1-to-0 victory against the Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Garden last night. A protested goal scored by Marty Barry in two minutes of overtime brought on the disturbance between Referee Stewart and the Chicago manager, Tommy Gorman, which finally ended when the latter took his team off the ice when ordered from his bench by Stewart. Stewart called the Hawks to the ice, but when they refused, he faced the puck to the Bruins and Chapman and Shore skated down the ice and scored. Stewart then declared the game forfeited. It is an unprecedented occurrence in the N. H. L. of recent years. Later action is awaited from President Calder by way of possible fine of the Chicago team.

It was a hectic game from start to finish. The visiting Hawks were shorthanded. This handicap seemingly spurred them on, for they backchecked and stubbornly blocked Bruin attacks time and again and Chuck Gardiner gave a spectacular display. Halfway through the third session the Hawks were leading, 2 to 0, when Eddie Shore lessened the margin on his own rebound that looped high in the air. Gardiner attempted to smother the puck on its return, and Shore rushed in and pushed the goalie, puck and all into the net. The tying goal came at 19m. 59s. when Shore scored from close up on a shot that was partially screened from Gardiner's vision.

The climax of the exciting affair was brought on when Gardiner lost control of himself on the winning goal. It was his claim that the puck did not cross the goal line as he fell to the ice on Barry's shot; but Louis Reycroft, goal umpire, ruled otherwise. After an attempted attack upon the goal umpire, Manager Gorman started offensive measures other than hockey on Referee Stewart, bringing upon himself an order to leave the bench. This he refused to do and, when forced to by threat of police intervention, he insisted that his team leave with him, which brought the forfeit. The summary:

Boston		Chicago
Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith, Heximer, lw		
	rw, March, Jenkins	
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Ripley, c		
	c, Cook, MacKenzie, Gottselig	
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw		
	lw, Gottselig, P. Thompson, McFadyen	
Smith, Hitchman, Owen, Beattie, ld		
	rd, Coulter, Romnes, Burch	
Shore, Owen, Galbraith, Clapper, rd		
	ld, Burch, Romnes, P. Thompson	
T. Thompson, Shore, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 1, Chicago 0 (forfeit). Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 2m. 31s. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15 — New York Rangers and Ottawa Senators held each other to a tie, 3 to 3, in their final game of the season yesterday at Madison Square Garden. Ottawa led for the greater part of the contest, but four and five forwards on attack enabled the Rangers to even the score at the end.

McInenly sneaked through for the only goal in the first period. No scores came in the second period, with the Ottawa defense halting Ranger attacks, even when four forwards were used. Hec Kilrea added another Ottawa goal at the start of the third period, when Shields shot and the rebound was sent in by the wingman. But four-forward attacks by Rangers gave Babe Siebert two goals half a minute apart to tie the score.

Johnson was penalized early in the overtime and while off, Cox and the Roche brothers combined, E. Roche making the goal. Five forwards for Rangers tied the score once more, but though they had several chances, with Ottawa players in the penalty box, no goals came for the balance of the game. The summary:

Rangers		Ottawa
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		
	rw, Pinnigan, Forslund, D. Roche	
Boucher, Somers, Osmundson, Murdoch, c		
	c, Weiland, Howe, Cox	
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Osmundson,		
Heller, rw		
	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche	
Johnson, Brennan, Siebert, Somers, ld		
	rd, Shields, Burke	
Seibert, Heller, Dillon, Brennan, Keeling,		
W. Cook, rd		
	ld, Rockburn, Burke, McInenly	
Aitkenhead, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 3, Ottawa 3. Goals—Siebert 2, Somers for Rangers; McInenly, Kilrea, E. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Dillon 2, Murdoch, Somers, Keeling, Siebert for Rangers; D. Roche 2, Shields, Cox for Ottawa. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 15—A goal by Brydson, with only 58 seconds of the third period remaining to be played, gave the Maroons a 2-to-1 victory over their local rivals, the Canadiens, in the sixth and last game between the two teams in the regular National Hockey League schedule last night. The victory enabled the Maroons to take the series, and the George Kennedy Memorial Cup, emblematic of the Montreal professional championship, by three games to two, with the other a tie. It also permitted the Maroons to reduce the lead of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the struggle for first place in the Canadian section to five points, with each team having four games to play.

Joliat scored the only Canadiens goal within four minutes of the start of the game on a pass from Carson, but Smith evened the count on a pass from Northcott late in the second. Both teams were in scoring positions a number of times during the final session before Brydson made full use of a pass from Smith. The summary:

Montreal		Canadiens
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux	
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c		
	c, Morenz, Lepine, Grosvenor	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw		
	lw, Joliat, Hart, Harrington	
Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Starr	
Noble, Wentworth, rd		
	ld, Carson, Ledue, Bourgault	
Kerr, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Montreal 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Smith and Brydson for Montreal; Joliat for Canadiens. Assists—Northcott and Smith for Montreal; Carson for Canadiens. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and Eusebe Dalgneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Britain Puts Up New Ice Hockey Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Ice Hockey Association has put up for competition a new annual challenge trophy, to be competed for this year by the United States, Canada and Britain. It is probable that other countries will be invited to play for it as well in future years.

The British authorities suggested that during March a series of six matches should be played for the cup—five of them in London and one at Oxford—and that each country should meet each of the other two twice, scoring two points for a win, one for a draw and nothing for a loss. There will be no birth qualification operating in connection with these games, and therefore Britain will be able to call upon some of the fine Canadian and American exponents who are the leading lights in ice hockey here.

Next season, ice hockey, the fastest of all games played on foot, will be further speeded up by seven amendments to the rules, made at the Prague conference in February, and it is announced that one of these new laws—the extension of the playing periods from 15 to 20 minutes—will be adopted for the forthcoming international series. The project shows, at least, that the players and organizers of Britain's youngest sport are ambitious. Ice hockey in Britain, although played by few, is watched by many, and the opportunity is welcomed of seeing in action the Americans who won the 1933 world's championship at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Canadians, runners-up. The Britishers were not able to send a team to Prague, and it is hard to imagine that the best team they can produce would make much of an impression on crack sides from the New World.

Selecting British Ryder Cup Golfers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The task of selecting Britain's best professional golfers for the Ryder Cup team match against America's chosen at Southport, June 26 and 27, was started recently when 22 of the leading lights on the paid side of the game here were nominated tentatively. Nine of the touring side, which was so decisively beaten in America in 1931, have been picked—Archibald E. F. Compston, of Coombe Hill; George Duncan, private; W. H. Davies, Wallasey; S. Easterbrook, Knowle; A. G. Havers, Sandy Lodge; Bert Hodson, Chigwell; H. C. Jolly, Foxgrove; Abe Mitchell, private; Fred Robson, Addington Palace; and C. A. Whitcombe, Crews Hill—and with them on the squad are Percy Allis, Beaconsfield; Tom Barber, Derbyshire; C. S. Denny, Thorpe Hall; Tom Green, Copt Heath; E. W. H. Kenyon, West Lahcashire; A. J. Lacey, Selsdon; A. H. Padgham, Ashdown Forest; A. F. Perry, Leatherhead; Mark Seymour, Crow Wood; W. T. Twine, Langley Park; and R. A. Whitcombe, Parkstone. The solitary member of the 1931 side who has not been included is Ernest Whitcombe.

The name of a non-playing captain was to be nominated later. It is understood that the 1931 system of trial matches, to find the best 8 or 10 (if two reserves are selected), will not be adopted. Instead, the candidates will be carefully watched in the major money tournaments at Roehampton, Porthcawl, Southport and Leeds. It may be remembered that in the last Ryder Cup match, played in blazing heat at Columbus, Ohio, America won by 9 matches to 3.

Tortoise II Keeps Title.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There was only one challenger this year for the Australasian motorboat championship, but it failed to wrest the honor from South Australia's Tortoise II, owned by Arthur G. Rymill. The visiting rival was Cettien, from New South Wales, the owner being Harry McEvoy. Although 10 years old Tortoise II had an easy victory at an average speed of 62.6 m. p. h. The race took place at the Outer Harbor and was witnessed by many thousands of people, in which women were prominent. The Tortoise broke all records for the event and established her lead in the first lap. The Cettien was built only for speed and in flat, still water would probably show a clean keel to her competitor. The holder of the title finished 14s. ahead.

Thousands of Motorcyclists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Like a swarm of bees, thousands of motorcycles will buzz along the highways of Britain on Bank Holiday, Aug. 7, to the Barnet Grass Speedway, located on the Barnet by-pass road not far from London. They will be attracted there by the National Rally of the Auto-Cycle Union, the governing body of motorcycle sport in Britain. The A.-C. U. has a membership more than 400 clubs, representing some 30,000 members, and it has planned a gala program for the great August rally.

Mrs. Wadsworth Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15—Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh captured the championship of the Silver Foils, women's golf society, by scoring an 87 yesterday, giving her a total of 179 for 36 holes. Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Bryn Mawr, Penna., finished second with a 36-hole score of 183. Mrs. H. C. Buckminster of Boston won low net prize in class A with a 79—82—161.

Big Auto Racing Dates

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first of this year's outstanding automobile races in Europe is that for the Monaco Grand Prix, April 23. The French Grand Prix race will take place June 4, the Italian Grand Prix June 25, the German Grand Prix July 23, the Belgian Grand Prix July 30, the Royal Automobile Club's Tourist Trophy Race in Britain Sept. 2, and the Spanish Grand Prix Sept. 24.

Girl Chess Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many more people than you would suspect play chess in Britain, and the pick of the many studious maidens who do so is Honor Bullen. She captured the girls' championship for 1933 at a recent tournament played here at the Imperial Chess Club.

Swimming Meet Postponed

The University Club has announced that, owing to conditions due to the recent banking holiday, its annual invitation swimming meet scheduled for tonight has been indefinitely postponed.

Shields Aces Way To Quarterfinal

Lott Wins the Only Other Singles Match in U. S. Indoor Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Francis X. Shields continued his career of service aces to enter the quarterfinal round of the singles in the United States indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday. He met John H. Pitman of last year's Yale University team, who gave him a hard battle in the first set, but was finally driven into errors by the smashing of the Davis Cup player, who won at 8—6, 6—1. Shields did not lose a single service game, with his aces accounting for most of the points.

Only one other match was played in the singles, most of the day being devoted to getting the doubles under way. George M. Lott Jr., also a Davis Cup player, and the double's partner of Shields, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, former javelin star, of the New York Athletic Club, and defeated him at 6—4, 6—4.

The first round in the doubles was completed, and three teams, headed by Clifford S. Sutter and Eugene H. McCauliff, entered the third round. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Third Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated John H. Pitman, Yonkers, 8—6, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Edward W. Burns defeated Allen W. Swayze and Kenneth Underwood, 6—3, 6—1.

Frank Bowden and Ralph G. McElvenny defeated E. N. Brandt and R. B. Haines, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Albert Law Jr. and Giles Verstraten defeated Melvin Kahn and J. H. Baker, 6—4, 6—3.

William Thompson and C. R. Frink won from M. H. Rosenbaum and Harold Gerken, by default.

Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell defeated R. D. Covington and Carlisle Norwood 3d, 6—3, 11—9.

T. J. Griffin and G. R. Preston defeated Donald Hawley and Lester Steifberg, 6—3, 6—2.

Merritt Cutler and Fred C. Anderson defeated Lyman Crossman Jr. and Nelson Rood, 6—0, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated S. V. Brubans and J. N. Anderson, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

Law and Verstraten defeated Thompson and Frink, 6—4, 6—4.

C. S. Sutter and E. H. McCauliff defeated Jeremiah Courtney and Irving W. Raymond, 6—3, 6—4.

A. L. Bruneau and John F. Ray defeated H. B. Steinfeld and Isidor Kornblum, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

McGill Quintet Wins From McMaster, 44-32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 15—McGill University, Canadian senior basketball champions for the past three years, on Tuesday turned back a challenge from McMaster University of Hamilton, winner of the "B" group of the intercollegiate series, by 44 to 32. The visitors were unable to show their real form in the first half and at the interval were behind by 28 to 15, but at the start of the second half they scored three quick field baskets and were but seven points behind. From then on they held their own fairly well with McGill, which has lost only one game in three seasons. The summary:

McGill		McMaster
Lewin, lf		rf, Lennis
Smaill, rf		lf, Stroud
Young, c		c, Laughren
Calhoun, lg		rf, Pitten
Rice, rg		lf, Moore

Score—McGill 44, McMaster 32. Goals from field—Lewin 5, Smaill 3, Young 3, Rice 3, Calhoun 3, Hammond 2 for McGill: Stroud 5, Dilworth 4, Moore 3, Laughren 3 for McMaster. Goals from foul—Lewin 3, Rice 1. Young for McGill; Lennis, Stroud for McMaster. Spares—Hammond, Ross for McGill; Dilworth and Hamilton for McMaster. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Thebaud May Follow Bluenose

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 15 (AP)—The Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud may follow the Canadian sailing champion out to Chicago and race her on Lake Michigan, if that is necessary to arrange a contest, Capt. Ben Pine, Thebaud's famous racing skipper, announced yesterday. Captain Pine's announcement was caused by advices from Nova Scotia that Bluenose, Capt. Angus Walters' fishsail banker, would be fitted out for exhibition at the World's Fair. This news both surprised and disappointed Gloucester as plans have been in the making for some time to issue a challenge in Thebaud's behalf for a race this summer. When these tentative plans were announced recently, Captain Walters expressed a willingness to race, but declined an August racing date on the ground he intended to keep Bluenose on the fishing banks this summer.

U. S. Yacht for British Waters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Yachting enthusiasts here are looking forward to the reappearance of the famous American schooner Nina in British waters this summer. She is well remembered as the winner of the Queen of Spain's Transatlantic Trophy in 1928, the Fastnet ocean race the same year, and the Gibson Island race in the following season. Capt. Robert Somerset, the new owner—he has purchased the Nina from Paul Hammond—is associated in the memory of yachtsmen with the famous British cutter Jolie Brise. He was formerly flag officer to the British Ocean Racing Club.

Letolle to Coach Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15 (AP)—Henry Letolle, former Brown football and lacrosse star, was named coach of the Brown lacrosse team here yesterday. Letolle succeeds A. Barr Snively, who resigned last spring to take a full-time coaching assignment at Williams. There will be no freshman lacrosse team at Brown this spring and the sport will be carried out on a rigid economy program, according to Director of Athletics Dr. Fred W. Marvel.

Indian Polo Ists for Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There will be an international aspect to this season's pony polo in Britain, after all, for it is announced that the Maharajah of Jaipur is bringing over six players and 90 ponies from India. The team, which includes the Maharajah Kumar Baria, will also visit the Continent and may proceed subsequently to the United States. The tourists are scheduled to sail for England, April 1.

College Box Lacrosse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 15—The first intercollegiate box lacrosse contest in the United States will be held at Rochester March 25, between the teams of Cornell and Syracuse. Box lacrosse is the indoor variety of the game which has become so popular in Canada during the last few years.

Toronto Recalls Doraty

TORONTO, March 15 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League announced that they have recalled Ken Doraty, right-winger of the Syracuse team of the International League, and have returned Dave Downie to Syracuse.

Swinton Beats Rochdale

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Swinton yesterday defeated Rochdale 7 to 0 in a fixture of the English Rugby League.

College Basketball Results

Carnegie Tech 34, West Virginia 25.
Washington 27, St. Louis 24.

Yale Swimmers Easily Retain Eastern Association Title

Eli Tank Team Undefeated in Nine Years of League Competition—Thompson High Scorer—Navy Is Water Polo Champion

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Yale	5	0	323	132	1.000
Rutgers	4	1	303	132	.800
Naval Academy	3	2	196½	159½	.600
Pennsylvania	2	3	154½	200½	.400
C. C. N. Y.	1	4	149	206	.200
Columbia	0	5	139	216	.000

Undefeated in nine years of competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association, Yale University retained its title this season by virtue of five victories and no defeats. The Eli swimmers experienced no serious opposition during the campaign, winning each meet by at least a 9-point margin.

Rutgers University climbed from fifth to second place this season, losing only one of the five meets, that, of course, to Yale. The United States Naval Academy finished third.

Yale has not lost an Eastern Association meet since back in 1924. Since that year the Eli has won 84 consecutive meets, which is a record that should stand for many years. During the past season the champions led the field in scoring with 323 points against 132 for opponents. Rutgers was second in scoring with a total of 303 points.

Yale's opening meet was with University of Pennsylvania, won by a score of 53 to 18. Rutgers was the next victim, 40 to 31. Columbia lost by a margin of 11 points, College of the City of New York by nine points, and Navy by 49 to 22. The results of the meets follow:

Yale	53	Pennsylvania	18
Yale	40	Rutgers	31
Yale	41	Columbia	30
Yale	46	C. C. N. Y.	31
Yale	49	Naval Academy	22
Rutgers	47	Columbia	24
Rutgers	44	C. C. N. Y.	27
Rutgers	40	Naval Academy	31
Rutgers	41	Pennsylvania	30
Naval Academy	49½	Pennsylvania	21½
Naval Academy	40	C. C. N. Y.	31
Naval Academy	54	Columbia	17
Pennsylvania	38	Columbia	33
Pennsylvania	47	C. C. N. Y.	34
C. C. N. Y.	36	Columbia	35

The individual scoring title went to R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, 50 and 100-yard freestyle star of the Naval Academy, who totaled 49 points for the season. Thompson finished second on last season's list; also with 49 points. Walter Spence '34, Rutgers' best in the freestyle events, was three points behind Thompson, as was a Rutgers sophomore and backstroke swimmer, W. Q. Ashley Jr. Another sophomore, Eugene Jennings of Columbia, finished with 45 points.

The leading City College scorer was George Sheinberg '36, who had 35 points. H. U. Strong Jr. '33 led Penn with 30 points, while Joseph Barker Jr. '34 was high man for Yale. Eighteen Eli swimmers appear on the list, which is as follows:

Player, Class and College	Points
R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy	49
Walter Spence '34, Rutgers	48
W. Q. Ashley Jr., '35, Rutgers	46
Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia	45
N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers	40
George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.	35
J. D. Stevens '35, Navy	34
H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania	30
O. F. Groff '36, Pennsylvania	28
J. W. Bale '33, Columbia	27
Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y.	25
T. F. Brice '34, Rutgers	24
Jesse Ratner '33, C. C. N. Y.	22
David McCampbell '33, Navy	21
O. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania	21
Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale	21
D. L. Livingston '35B, Yale	20
O. F. Pierson '34, Yale	20
S. N. Loud '34, Yale	20
H. C. White '35, Rutgers	19
W. W. Hyland '35, Navy	19
A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale	18
M. F. Smith '35, Pennsylvania	17
B. E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania	17
J. P. Pilchis '35, Navy	16
W. L. Savell Jr. '34B, Yale	15
J. A. Hanft Jr. '35, Pennsylvania	15
W. D. Telfair '35, Rutgers	14
R. W. Wilson '35, Yale	14
K. B. Wilhelm '34, Columbia	13
F. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy	13
Martin Rubin '34, C. C. N. Y.	12
Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y.	12
R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy	12
E. D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania	12
R. G. Anderson '35, Yale	12
A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale	11
T. A. Wright '34, Columbia	10
H. F. Standerwick '35, Columbia	10
W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale	10
Eli Crystal '36, C. C. N. Y.	9
S. C. Kohlman '33, Columbia	9
P. L. Ashworth '33, Navy	8
Henry Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y.	8
E. L. Jancke '33, Navy	7
Anton Huflert '33, C. C. N. Y.	7
Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y.	7
R. F. Corroon '35, Yale	7
Charles Harding 2d '35, Yale	6
J. S. Lee '33B, Yale	6
W. D. Rosford Jr. '35, Yale	6
H. D. Buckingham '35, Yale	6
J. R. Henry Jr. '35, Yale	6
A. W. Heinemann '35, Rutgers	6
W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia	5
L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia	5
G. B. Brice '34, Pennsylvania	5
V. P. Sattinsky '34, Pennsylvania	5
E. J. Quinlan Jr '34, Yale	5
S. K. Tully '35, Yale	5
R. J. Meyer '35, Rutgers	4
G. P. Bright '35, Navy	4
N. B. Davis '33, Navy	4½
James Keating '36, C. C. N. Y.	4
L. H. Bauer '35, Navy	3
W. T. Kyle '34, Rutgers	3
Norman Narengo '34, C. C. N. Y.	3
C. W. Neuhardt '33, Columbia	3
C. R. Eddy '34, Yale	3
N. V. King '35B, Yale	3
H. B. Bishop '35, Yale	3
J. D. Creighton '35B, Yale	3
Robert Sewell Jr. '35, Pennsylvania	2½
Hugh Olsen '34, Columbia	2
Valdemar Bertelson '35, Columbia	2
M. E. Staples '34, Columbia	2
Hugo Maray '35, Columbia	2
J. H. Smith '35, Pennsylvania	1
E. E. Grimm '33, Navy	1
Gerald Graze '34, C. C. N. Y.	1
D. P. Dixon Jr., '34, Navy	1
O. A. Mekusick '35, Navy	1
J. H. Schubert '34, C. C. N. Y.	1
Mordecai Gomberg '35, C. C. N. Y.	1
W. A. Fisher Jr. '34, Rutgers	1
H. A. Granelli '33B, Yale	1
A. B. McGregor '35, Yale	1
MacRae Sykes '33, Columbia	1
A. J. Tearing '33, Columbia	1
W. C. T. Gaynor '34, Columbia	1
J. W. MacKenzie '35, Columbia	1
J. A. Smith '35, Navy	1

Eastern Intercollegiate Water Polo League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Naval Academy	5	0	146	58	1.000
Columbia	4	1	99	74	.800
Pennsylvania	3	2	106	87	.600
Rutgers	1	4	98	143	.200
Yale	1	4	57	115	.200
C. C. N. Y.	1	4	58	119	.200

Honors in water polo went to the United States Naval Academy, the Middies winning all five of their games. Columbia finished second with four triumphs and one defeat. Pennsylvania, who held the championship last year, was third. The Navy scored the greatest number of points, 140. Rutgers had the best defensive record, with only 57 goals against.

All of the Navy victories were taken handily. After opening with a 25-to-13 triumph over Penn, the Middies overwhelmed Yale by 26 to 3. From then on going was easy. The results of the games:

Naval Academy	26	Pennsylvania	13
Naval Academy	26	Yale	3
Naval Academy	15	Rutgers	16
Naval Academy	28	C. C. N. Y.	12
Naval Academy	26	Columbia	12
Columbia	18	C. C. N. Y.	13
Columbia	24	Rutgers	16
Columbia	11	Pennsylvania	10
Columbia	24	Yale	9
Pennsylvania	24	Yale	3
Pennsylvania	27	C. C. N. Y.	9
Pennsylvania	32	Rutgers	9
Rutgers	33	C. C. N. Y.	17
Yale	27	Rutgers	24
C. C. N. Y.	17	Yale	13

New Hockey Rules For Old World Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The fastest game in the world will be even faster next season, when the seven new laws of the International Ice Hockey League come into force. The new rules, passed at the league's recent conference here, decree that forward passes shall be allowed in the neutral zone; that only three players, including the goal keeper, may locate themselves simultaneously in their defensive zone when the puck is in play elsewhere; that the number of players to a side in uniform shall be increased from 9 to 10; that the periods of play may be 20 minutes instead of 15; that the goalkeepers shall not "obstruct" by holding, sitting, kneeling, or lying on the puck; that defenders shall be permitted to stop the puck and kick it forward; and that time-wasting maneuvers, such as fiddling with the puck behind the goal out of reach of the attackers, shall be severely penalized.

Most of these changes were made at the instigation of the British delegate to the conference. Ice hockey, an old game in the new world, is still a new game in the old, and its popularity is increasing every year. International matches are frequent and the standard of play is rising rapidly, as can be gathered from the close scores nowadays when touring sides from America and Canada play against the leading national sides of Europe.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	27	8	9	111	67	62
Buffalo	26	6	12	138	71	58
Syracuse	23	6	15	136	116	52
Windsor	16	6	22	88	119	38
Detroit	10	5	27	75	115	25
Cleveland	10	3	27	98	143	23

Results March 14
London 3, Detroit 1.
Buffalo 6, Cleveland 1.

London Overwhelms Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 15—London Tecumsehs finished their International Hockey League schedule here last night with a spectacular flourish by overwhelming Detroit Olympics, 8 to 1. It was the heaviest scoring done by London this season and gave them a total of 111 goals for 44 games during the regular program.

Bisons Are Much Too Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 15—Buffalo Bisons were much too good for Cleveland Indians in last night's International Hockey League game, winning by a score of 6 to 1. It was the last game of the regular schedule for both teams.

Pease and Debevoise Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The long delayed final of the metropolitan squash racquets doubles championship was played yesterday at Heights Casino, and the 1932 winners, Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise of the Racquet & Tennis Club, were the victors over Junius A. Richards and Chanfreau Miller of the Rockaway Hunting Club. It was a long and well-fought match, with five closely scored games, though at the finish the champions were playing better squash than earlier in the struggle. The score was 18—18, 15—12, 15—13, 16—17, 15—6. Both teams will represent New York in the national doubles title tourney at Philadelphia next week-end, and two other teams may also be sent.

A Record Rudely Shattered

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Switz.—In spite of an unfortunate dearth of snow in Switzerland, at least one world's skiing record has been achieved this season—a leap of 84 meters by the reigning Olympic ski-jumping champion, Sigmund Ruud of Norway. He cleared this remarkable distance at Bretaye in an exhibition that he gave during a ski-jump contest won by a Swiss, Marcel Reymond, with returns of 72, 73, and 73 meters. Ski racing records—local ones this time—were also put up on the Parsenn Hill, above Davos, during the Parsenn Derby. The winning descent was made by Otto Furrer of Kernatt in 16m. 1s.

Yale Elects Gilligan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15—Joseph E. Gilligan '34 of Newtonville, Mass., was yesterday elected captain of the Yale varsity hockey team for next year. He was a member of his freshman team, on the junior varsity last year and a reserve center on the varsity this winter. He prepared for Yale at Newton High School and Roxbury School.

Union Elects Dow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 15—Purcell M. Dow '34 of Cleverseville was yesterday elected captain of the Union College basketball team for next year. His position is guard.

Exhibition Baseball Results

Boston (N) 4, New York (A) 1.
New Orleans 2, Cleveland 2.
New York (N) 9, Chicago (N) 7.
Oakland 6, Pittsburgh 4.

Medalist Advances In Augusta Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., whose 83 was low in Monday's qualifying round, won an easy 8-to-7 victory yesterday over Phyllis Shaw of Duluth, Minn., in the first round of the Augusta women's invitation golf tournament.

Miss Orcutt was 6 up at the turn and won the next two holes to close her match on the eleventh green.

Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., defeated Jean Jacques of New York, 5 and 4, and Mrs. W. H. Armand of New York won from Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes of Washington, D. C., 1 up.

In other matches Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond won from Barbara Bourne of Augusta, 5 and 4; Peggy Wattles of Buffalo defeated Lillian Watson of Dunkirk, N. Y., 6 and 5; Mrs. J. J. Lawlor of New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Elizabeth Gordon of Boston, 5 and 3.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, the defending champion, from Kansas City, won from Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh of Cleveland, 5 and 4, and Marion Morgan of Buffalo conquered Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta, 6 and 5.

Experts Discover Early Ancestor Of Chinese Language

Oracle Bones Discovered in Jehol Show 3500-Year-Old Tongue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China.—Excavations at Chengtefu, or Jehol City, capital of Jehol province, which has been captured by Japanese troops, have revealed to an amazing extent the nature of Chinese civilization 3500 years ago. Foundations of buildings have been uncovered which show that brick or stone was not yet used, but walls were made of stamped mud very similar to that used in humble dwellings in North China today.

Within the walls, pottery of an advanced order and highly decorated bronzes were found, and some of the characters on "oracle bones" represented silk and mulberry leaves, showing that the silkworm already was cultivated. Whale bones and cowrie shells also were found, which had been carved in the Shang period, showing that the Chinese capital was in communication with the sea and the outside world.

The oracle bones have now been studied by archaeologists, and the discovery made through them that a written language closely similar to that in use today already existed 3500 years ago.

Dr. Li Chi, director of the archaeological section of the Academia Sinica, supervising the excavations in Chengtefu, declared in an interview that about one-half of the 2000 Chinese characters found on the bones have now been deciphered. The script is a purely Chinese script, he said, and although more archaic than that on the most ancient bronzes previously discovered, can be described as a direct ancestor of the present Chinese language.

The oracle bones, made of the shoulder blades of oxen or from tortoise shell, were used by court divinators of the Shang dynasty. Small cavities were dug out on one side of the bone or shell until only a thin layer remained on the other side. Heat was then applied until the layer cracked. The direction and shape of the cracks indicated the reply to questions asked of the divinators.

Dr. Li said that the bones found at Chengtefu apparently were "filed" in the Imperial archives, and the script upon them recorded the success or failure of the divinators, and the questions asked them. Most of these questions concerned the outcome of wars or imperial journeys or hunting expeditions.

Dr. Li declared that the excavations thus far have merely scratched the surface, and that further work in the region is certain to throw much greater light upon the civilization of ancient China. Excavation of these historical sites and study of the finds have proceeded steadily in spite of internal and external disturbances in China, and Dr. Li has already made plans to continue the work with a larger number of assistants in future.

Perhaps the chief importance of these finds, Dr. Li said, is that the names of kings of the Shang dynasty and of places in the China of that ancient time are recorded on the bones, and that they tend to confirm the written histories of the period, which had been supposed to be largely based upon legends and traditions.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield
(990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings."
7:30 "Over the Heather with

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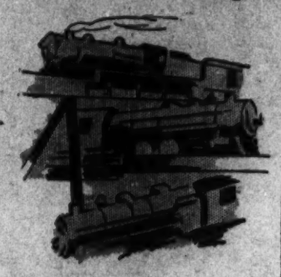
Daily Features

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The only triple railroad crossing in the world is near Richmond, Va. The top level is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway line, the center is the Seaboard Air Line, and the lower is the Southern Railway.

In Lighter Vein

A Pretty Month

A little girl of four questioned her mother: "Why did you name me 'June'?"

"Well, you see, you were born on the first of June—and so I named you June," explained mother.

"Well," said little Miss, "I wish I'd been born on the first of Rosemary."

Life

"The pay is eighteen dollars and a General's uniform or sixteen dollars and a Field Marshal's uniform."

No Pedestrian

Officer: "Did you see a pedestrian pass this way a few minutes ago?"

Farmer: "No sir. I've been workin' in this field more'n an hour an' ain't seen a thing but one solitary man pass an' he was afoot."

The Right One

"Er—I—er—am seeking your daughter's hand—er—have you any objection, sir?"

Father: "None at all. Take the one that's always in my pocket."—*Good Hardware.*

Musically Speaking

He: "What would you think, sweetheart, if I should whisper that you were a harp of many strings?"

She: "I should wonder, dear, if you thought I was a lyre."

Modern Proposal

"Will you marry me?"

"No."

"Oh, come on. Be a support."—*El Paso World News.*

House Too Small

"Are all your daughters married now?"

"No, we ran out of bedrooms."

Come Play

Hiding in Sight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a crowd of children! Are you all waiting for the "Play Ship?" How pleasant it will be to take all these happy smiling girls and boys with us today. Our "play parties" are getting more interesting each week and we are all becoming such good friends. It makes us feel so very close to one another to visit and play games together—just like one big family. It would be a rather big family, though—almost like the woman who lived in the shoe who had so many children she didn't know what to do. But we know what to do, don't we, children? We'll be happy and friendly and loving. Then because we are so happy and have such good times, boys and girls everywhere will want to join us and be our friends, too. We never need say now that we haven't anyone to play with because we'll always have our "play party" friends and we can pretend they live very near and come to play every day—not just on "play party" days.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Playing Games by the Cheerful Fire at Lois' Home

We're flying to Ensenore, New York, to visit Lois who is twelve, Everett, eight, Janet, four, and Marilyn, two. Because they live in the country and not very near any other children they usually play together, so today we have brought along a game that just four of them can play indoors when the days seem long and cold, and even two-year-old Marilyn will find it fun and love to play it because it's so foolish.

We must be nearly there because Marjorie Jane from Winnetka, Illinois, where we visited two weeks ago, has just caught the first glimpse of our welcome flag. Now we can all see it.

Hello, Lois. Hello, everyone. Here we are, all excited about our visit to the country. We're a little chilly though and it will be nice to go inside where it is warm.

Let's all sit down on the floor by that lovely open fire.

Shall we ask Genevieve from Bernardsville, New Jersey, to be "It"? All right. Now Genevieve, you are to hide somewhere in the house. No, you need not get up. Just sit where you are and say, "I'm hiding somewhere in the house—where am I?" Of course, you can't really hide without moving but this is a "pretend" hide-and-seek game.

All ready. Lois thinks Genevieve is hiding in the glass vase on the table, but Genevieve is shaking her head. Bard guesses she is in the piano. Wrong again. Dorothy is sure she is hiding in Everett's pocket but she isn't. Marilyn, who is rather bashful with so many around, is curled up in sister Lois's lap, but she isn't missing one thing. She has become so interested in the game that she has forgotten about all the other children. See, she is clapping her hands and laughing in glee.

"I want to guess her's in the fish bowl," she called out.

It took four-year-old Janet, though, to guess that she was hiding under the rug, and that's just where she was, so now Janet is "It."

After a great deal of guessing Everett discovered Janet under Marilyn's shoe buckle. Then he tried hiding in the cookie jar and everyone laughed so hard they could scarcely stop—to think of Everett in the cookie jar. They all agreed that it was a place he would enjoy hiding, even if it was hard on the cookies, which made us remember that it was getting near dinner time and we must be flying home.

Next week we are invited to Kathleen Foster's in Kimberley, B. C., Canada. All look it up, for it will be our first visit out of the United States.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HEAVENLY visions are not shown to us to be absorbed in our own soul, but to be translated into some form that will benefit the world.—LATHAM.

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

Money

Reported by George L. Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BOISTEROUS March wind galloped across Tremont Street and swooped down at Boston Common. Roger P. Scroggins was right in its path. Some winds, seeing the pert, high-hatted, long-tail-coated figure, might have turned aside. This one rushed right on the illustrious squirrel, snatched off his hat and ran away with it. Scroggins stood stock-still in surprise as the hat tumbled away. "Dear! dear!" he said, "I'd better go after it." He ran. The hat tumbled and slid. He reached down for it. The wind gave it a push and the hat got away. Finally, after stalking the hat from behind trees, stealing up on it and snatching it while the wind apparently wasn't looking, Mr. Scroggins picked it up and jammed it on his head. The wind tugged, but Scroggins held on with both hands. He laughed.

"Blow wind!" he said, "and blow all the paper and all the hats! It's good to run anyway."

A bit of paper came tumbling by. The wind pushed it and eddied it and slid it. Scroggins watched it and then leaned over to view it more carefully. It was a different sort of piece of paper. The venerable squirrel picked it up. It was green and in each corner was a figure "5." Across the top of the paper were the words, "Federal Reserve Note—United States of America," and across the bottom, "Five Dollars." Scroggins paid little if any attention to the words and figures but stared long at the picture in the center of the piece of paper.

"A kind man," he said, "I like his picture. I think I'll take it home to Mrs. Scroggins." He held tightly to his hat brim with one hand and clutched the paper in the other. Fib flew up. "What's that?" he said. Scroggins showed him the picture. Fib admired the face on the paper. Florrie, full of pigeon pomposity, whirred out of the air, winking and staring. She looked at the paper. Scroggins told her he was taking it home to show Mrs. Scroggins the picture.

"It's money," said Florrie.

Scroggins twirled his cane, leaving his hat unclutched.

"Hurrumph!" he said. "Money!"

The three friends walked toward Ulmus Americana (American elm).

"Money!" said Scroggins. "Why Grandfather Scroggins used to talk about money!"

"What did he say?" said Fib.

"He said that he was glad squirrels didn't have to bother about it, nor pigeons either."

"Nor sparrows?" said Fib anxiously.

"Nor sparrows," said Scroggins.

The noted squirrel pulled his hat brim down over his eyes. "Grandfather Scroggins started to have money once—pieces of paper. He kept a lot of it in a big hole in a maple tree."

"Where?" said Fib.

"There," said Scroggins, pointing to a spreading maple. "But they've filled the hole up."

"Grandfather Scroggins kept the paper in that hole for a long time.

A Bit of Paper Came Tumbling By.

But no squirrels asked for it and Grandfather couldn't use it."

"What happened to it?" said Fib.

"I don't know," said Scroggins, "but nobody could eat it and so Grandfather gave up the idea of money."

"You can line nests with paper," said Fib.

"Florrie, what do you have to say?" said Scroggins.

Florrie winked with her wink eye and stared with her stare eye. "Let's show the picture to Mrs. Scroggins," she said.

Scroggins gasped. "Why the money's gone!" he said. Sure enough, there was the piece of paper tumbling before the wind out across the Common. "Well, let it go," said Scroggins. "I'll tell Mrs. S. about the picture."

He did and she was glad to hear about it.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Peace and War

Better keep peace than make peace.—Dutch.

There never was a good war nor a bad peace.—Franklin.

Peace flourishes when reason rules.

War's a game, which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at.—Cowper.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace.—Franklin.

Better a lean peace than a fat victory.

Who loves peace serves God.—German.

By wisdom peace, by peace plenty.

War is a proceeding that ruins those who succeed.

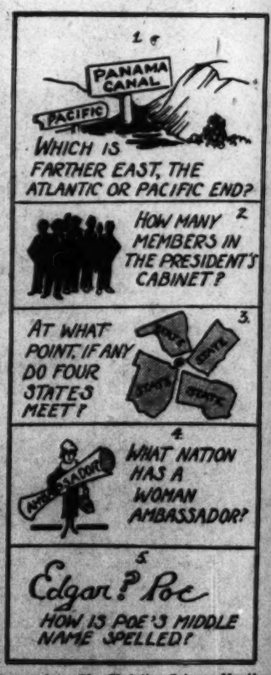
Peace would be universal if there were neither thine nor mine.—Italian.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an appeal to arms.—Kent.

When war is raging the laws are dumb.—Cicero.

Pict-O-Grams

No. 3



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Send in your answers to the Feature Editor. The answers and names of winners will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to mention "Pict-O-Grams No. 3."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Christmas in the Bush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

IN THE Christmas festivities, even the natives of Central Australia were given their happy hours. It was a rare and picturesque event, held under the auspices of that humane organization, the Aborigines' Friends Society, at Alice Springs, now the southern rail head of what one day will be the north to south transcontinental line.

Alice Springs is the center of the society's activities amid the vastness of the interior, and here are stationed the Administrator of Northern Australia (Mr. Victor G. Carrington) and the chief protector of aborigines (Dr. David Brown). Between 200 and 300 of the Arunta and Loritja tribes came in for the sports meeting from distances of over 150 miles, and the organizer of their unique entertainment was the missioner, Mr. Ernest Kramer.

The sports took place on a natural oval near the blacks' camp, two miles from the town. Every tree sheltered a large group of natives, the men with flowing beards and wide grins, disclosing the missing tooth which is a tribal characteristic of the central families.

"The 'weels' (boys) and 'queels' (girls) disclosed remarkable running and jumping prowess," writes the correspondent of the Advertiser, "and evinced a childish delight in the three-legged and sack races, joining hilariously in every item of the big program. The final event was a tug-of-war between the Arunta and Loritja tribes—with the Arunta triumphant to the concerted screechings of encouragement of the local lubras (black women). By far the most interesting items were those featuring the natural aboriginal talents in spear and kylie throwing, contests with bark boomerangs, kangaroo jumping and gammon spear fighting. The blacks at first were shy of performing before such a large and enthusiastic white audience."

Some of the most spectacular and skillful events of the day were the boomerang throwing. The white onlookers were thrilled by the superb craftsmanship in this section—the length and directness of the aim, and the marvelous ability to bring the boomerang back to the throwing point. The contest was won by Goonya Goonya, an ancient of the Arunta tribe, with a vigorous, rhythmic return 500 yards sweep. Great excitement was caused by the rapid and agile climbing for a sugar bag by six native boys, who scaled 50-foot trees with an ease which suggested they were running on the level ground. After the events, Mr. Kramer distributed sweets, bright beads, and other gifts among the natives, whose grins of thanks then became, if possible, more expansive than ever. As a grand finale the blacks were entertained with refreshments.

Altogether it was a great day. And who enjoyed it most—the crowds of natives, with all their primitive simplicity of appreciation, or the white people who had the rare opportunity of witnessing demonstrations that folks in the cities would have given a great deal to see?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

French words (G. M. C., who has been noticing some puzzling ones in English writing, and is wondering about the propriety of using such words and expressions in English articles which are to be read by the average man)—There are certain French words which have been accepted by English-speaking persons as standard; among them are: *esprit de corps, habitué, laissez-faire, tête-à-tête, nom de plume, débris, débutante, garage, chauffeur, ballet, en route, beau, blasé, faux pas, au revoir.*

To these might be added words in diplomatic use: *bloc, aide-memoire, communiqué, débâcle, rapprochement,* etc.; those in fashion circles: *chic, décolleté, crêpe,* etc.; those in the field of the arts: *denouement, ingenue, opera bouffe,* etc.; those familiar in cookery: *à la carte, à la mode, entrée, hors-d'œuvre,* etc.; and such words as are recommended by euphony, as *abattoir.*

Beyond such useful words, we advise great caution. Why puzzle the plain man with *double entendre, cliché, moire antique, idée fixe, volte-face, de rigueur, amour-propre, bien entendu, par exemple, sans doute, les convenances, embarras de richesse?* Is it possible that some of our writers like to show off? Then listen to Foster:

"Display of superior knowledge is as great a vulgarity as display of superior wealth—greater, indeed, inasmuch as knowledge should tend more definitely than wealth toward discretion and good manners."

Brevities

Detroit News: A New York humorist evolved a paragraph concerning the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodin, without making a play on the name, and will rest up a few days from the exertion.

Arkansas Gazette: Friend who lent us a jigsaw puzzle with the statement that it was "pie" to him must really have meant "pi."

Atlanta Constitution: Don't feel discouraged when your manuscript comes back. There are 9000 magazines in America.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Steady Pressure

WITH the Senate Democrats taking shelter under a party caucus to escape the rain of veterans' protests against President Roosevelt's economy bill, the prospects are good for balancing the budget. Yet the way has been left open for amendments which might delete much of the economy. That has happened too often in the past, and at this moment the American people cannot afford to relax their support of the President and their pressure upon Congress.

The nation has become thoroughly aroused as to the necessity for the Government to prove its power to act in the interest of all the people and its willingness so to act regardless of the protests of any special group of voters or privileged class. In the alchemy of the bank holiday America has found a new unity and a new patriotism. How strange in today's light seems last year's dark demand for the bonus!

Last June the House of Representatives voted blithely for immediate payment of $2,300,000,000 to the veterans. Last Saturday it voted grimly to reduce by approximately $400,000,000 the allowances now going to the veterans. The change is one measure of the revolution that has taken place in public opinion. The selfish demands of one section of the veterans have stirred the people to revolt. The bonus has proved a boomerang. The plan may be revived, but now the 120,000,000 Americans who are not members of the American Legion—but who have been having troubles of their own—are being heard from.

There is still every disposition to provide for men actually disabled in any degree in defense of the country. But there is also a new determination to defend the country against the unjustified distribution of federal largess to those who have no such claim. The country has learned that at least half the money appropriated for veterans is going to men who cannot show that their disability is even by presumption connected with active service.

It has found out that many supposedly disabled men are given preference in such able-bodied services as city fire and police departments. It has discovered that disability payments are going to men who have large incomes. It has learned that the United States is paying out in relief of World War veterans an average of nearly $2000 a year for every man killed or wounded in the war. It has found out that with about one-eighth as many casualties as Great Britain the United States is devoting four times as much of its national expenditures to veterans' relief. It has discovered that under the present unfair arrangement a draftee who never saw service but developed a disability as late as 1924 can obtain free hospitalization and medical care plus $80 a month, and can continue to draw $50 a month after his recovery, while a mother who was dependent upon the support of a son who volunteered and was killed in battle is given only $20 a month.

Is it any wonder that with this knowledge before them the American people—including many veterans—are acclaiming the President's purpose to put veterans' relief on a new basis?

This basis permits not only reduction or elimination of payments to the undeserving but greater fairness to the deserving. In other words, it would make the nation's care of its defenders more a matter of merit than of political pull, of justice than of jobbery. For that reason, and because it will permit the Government to demonstrate that it is master in its own house, the American people may be expected to keep up a steady pressure behind the President's economy program.

Frothy Relief

THE avidity with which President Roosevelt tackled the banking situation and the governmental economy problem encouraged for a while the hope that he would attend to other questions of really major importance, such as unemployment relief, farm relief and possibly war debts, before descending to the subject of beer. But he has sent his short special message to Congress advising legalization of this beverage, and the House of Representatives has passed a bill in response.

Possibly the President has looked on the beer proposal as representing in itself a form of relief. Strong claims—even stronger than the proposed 3.2 per cent drink, though sometimes with no more than that percentage of fact—have been made for it as an aid to industry and agriculture. But the importance of the brewing industry as a market for grain has been pretty well debunked by farmers' organizations.

And while some new employment will be afforded, no one should expect from this parasitic industry the far-reaching economic benefits that have come from genuinely constructive enterprises such as building construction, the automobile industry, or railroad expansion in previous depressions. Such buying power as it may awaken will largely be drawn away from other employment-giving businesses. And the effects of the beverage on the drinker will raise social problems that cannot be ignored. In this respect, as in others, any slight momentary relief in employment will be in the nature of borrowing from the future and at a heavier rate of interest than other measures would involve.

Even the anticipated relief to the federal budget from beer revenue, which the President emphasizes, is highly speculative. In contrast to one-time estimates of $500,000,000 from this source, it is calculated that beer consumption in pre-prohibition volume, if permitted in half the states of the Union and taxed at the $5-a-barrel rate in the House bill, will yield less than $140,000,000 a year.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt had in view still another kind of relief—relief from the importunities and harassments of wet politicians who put beer above bread. "Let Congress blow off its steam on the beer issue, and then perhaps we can get down to business again," he may have thought. This does not seem too much to infer from the brevity of his statement—more of a memorandum than a message.

At any rate, passage of a beer bill will be as much a matter of relief as of concern even to drys who earnestly hope to defeat ratification of the pending prohibition repeal amendment. If people have an opportunity to see, in some states, what it is like to have beer parlors on every corner and intoxicants pushed across the counter in every soda fountain, restaurant and grocery store, they will be less inclined to turn the rest of the country over to the distiller in addition to the brewer.

Airplanes to the Rescue

WHEN the detailed story of America's currency crisis finally is written, one of its most vivid chapters will be that dealing with the part airplanes played in relieving an acute situation. Fragments of the tale already are appearing here and there. They tend to restore some of the romantic glamour which has disappeared from the routine pages of recent aviation history.

From the first, naturally, speed was a primary consideration in the distribution of emergency money. Planes were pressed into service to carry it to points distant from Washington. Millions of dollars were moved to various places along the financial front in the greatest aerial money migration in history. Aviation more than made good its responsibility to get reinforcements to any spot on the national map where a money need existed.

There is a thrill in contemplating some of the details of its accomplishment. A happening in Washington on the night of March 3 provides a case in point. At nine o'clock that night, as a crowded city waited for the festivities of the next day, two planes swooped down from the west out of a black and threatening sky. Westward-bound mail planes had canceled scheduled flights. Not so these special craft and their carefully chosen pilots. They waited while fuselages were loaded with a heavily guarded cargo of currency, said to total $75,000,000. A few minutes later they streaked down the runway and zoomed into the darkness, headed for Kansas City. They delivered the money in the Missouri city in time for the beginning of the next business day.

It reads like an exploit of war-time aviation. The significant point is that it is not one whit less glamorous because the object of the mission was mightily constructive rather than destructive!

"Force" and "War"

THE employment of force is not necessarily war. That is the conclusion to which the powers assembled at Geneva have been obliged to come. They have expressed the distinction in a proposed new engagement that for the present is intended to apply to the European nations. It is nevertheless obvious that outside Europe, in the Far East, in Africa, in South America, the employment of force which is not definitely war—at least in name—is equally likely; and the man in the street may well be puzzled when he reads of military operations, of hostilities involving destruction on a considerable scale, which he is told do not constitute war, for the simple reason that war has not been declared by either party to the dispute.

What was not foreseen in the Kellogg pact, which outlawed war as an instrument of national policy, was that there might be fighting which did not enter into the category of war. The discovery that armies could be engaged in combat without violation of the peace treaty renewed the anxiety that certain nations entertain, and seemed to make it desirable that there should be a further pledge which would cover every conceivable case. That is why the British Government brought forward its project of a resolution, to be taken by the European nations, solemnly renouncing the recourse, in any circumstances, to methods of force for the settlement of a dispute.

It is argued that the promise goes further and is more comprehensive than the Kellogg pact, in that it bars not only war but the application of force. And if the difference is regarded as real, then the fresh formula will be useful. But it is to be observed that the insistence on texts is no very favorable sign of the good faith of governments. It is well that they should be bound by the letter, but it is unfortunate that they should be suspected of the intention of availing themselves of any loophole that may be found. The renunciation of war, to the ordinary man, is a clear and all-embracing measure that stands in no need of interpretation. The meaning of it, in 1927, was perfectly apparent. It is a pity that it should not be quite so apparent today.

There has developed, it cannot be denied, in recent days a skepticism with regard to pacts. Too many have succeeded each other, and invariably on their signing it has been announced that at last the problem of peace has been solved. A little later it has been remarked that a possibility of evasion exists, and that another pact is wanted to close up the gap. It is not surprising that the plain man should ask whether these pacts are accepted with mental reservations, and if this be the fact whether they possess the value attributed to them. For it is obvious that if the nations trust each other, even a defective pact is a sufficient guarantee of peace, while if they do not trust each other, it will be possible to find flaws even in an apparently perfect pact. The objection to the repetitions of pledges is that instead of strengthening confidence they raise doubts. If there was a way out before, may there not be a way out again?

In the present instance, however, it is good that force as well as war should be specifically ruled out—at any rate of European affairs. The world has seen the use of force of the most condemnable kind practiced in such a manner that it could not legally be described as war. That is a situation that cannot be tolerated, as between fully responsible powers. If the phrase is to be extended to cover the relations of the great powers to subject races and backward peoples which may revolt—and such races undeniably exist in the present stage of the world's progress—then it must be examined with caution. But for European purposes the pledge should help toward a sense of security and consequently toward disarmament.

Thinking Through in a Crisis

MAN'S extremity is not without blessings. And even difficulties that stagger the human imagination have a peculiar value. Many persons today are finding this to be true. Not that good comes out of evil, but that testing times often bring to attention the good that has always existed but has not always been apparent to confused human thought.

So the difficulties of distributing the abundance of foodstuffs and other merchandise to a people in need of them may jar the imagination at least temporarily out of the rut of materialism. One sees on every hand commodities waiting to be purchased, and would-be purchasers looking forward to the day when they may buy. And one thinks of the prophet who said, "Come ye, buy, . . . without money and without price," and of him who fed the multitude with a few loaves and fishes.

One who has wondered at, or doubted, the soundness of such Biblical injunctions and records may find himself entertaining a new question: "Is not this present situation in which people hunger in the midst of plenty as much to be wondered at as that in which many were fed with little?"

Today throughout the United States people are face to face with the evidence of lack. Perhaps most acutely felt for the moment was the insufficiency of money and bank credit. And how did people meet this? Those who had dealt honestly found their neighbors willing to give service without money—in some instances without present consideration of price.

Gradually mankind is learning that the fulfilling of human needs, even against great odds, is no more miraculous—indeed is more understandable—than humanity's failures along this line. When Jesus fed 5000 with a few loaves and fishes the evidence of supply was not at hand. But now, a nation's business pauses and its people wait for necessities at a time when the evidence of supply is a burden on the market. Still it would not be reasonable to say that the lack in the one case was the reason of men's being fed, any more than that the abundance today is the reason for destitution and want.

For some time and in many countries thoughtful persons have been questioning the possibility of building prosperity on a basis of impoverished thinking. And at this moment Americans are right up against the fact that without sound thinking there cannot be sound banks. But even today, amid the confusion of a stalled credit system, the ability of such thinking as is implied in trust, confidence and the urge to help one's neighbor stands out as equal to the task of keeping a nation "a going concern."

When Rays Race

TEN or twelve miles a second on or off the speed of light does not mean much to the layman. But to the physicist it is like adding so many inches to a man's nose. For about eight years experts have been chasing light rays in California's sunshine. They have devised many ingenious schemes by which to trick the light rays into revealing their exact speed. They have released them from mountain tops by the use of mirrors. They have impounded them in a mile-long vacuum tube. They have surreptitiously watched their comings and goings through the keyholes of the sky. No isolated little ray, no matter how intent upon minding its own business, has been given any privacy by these zealous light hounds.

It was about six years ago that Dr. Albert A. Michelson shot a perfectly good light ray from one mountain top to another. It attained a speed of 186,284 miles a second, which is somewhat in excess of anything yet shown by outboard motorboats, notwithstanding their noisy declarations. Then the light rays imprisoned in the mile-long tube were sent skedaddling up and down the length of their private pipe line. They upset all calculations. The physicists who gave chase to these impounded rays found their speed to be approximately 186,274 miles a second—ten miles behind the 186,284 miles which Dr. Michelson's fast ray recorded when he timed it from the top of Mount Wilson in 1927.

The mass of figures which the physicists have gathered will require about six months for disentanglement. Then the public may learn whether the brakes were dragging on the hand-picked rays that disported in the 5280-foot vacuum tube. Or whether they were carrying a burden and it needs to be lightened. Or possibly this racing of rays will lead to the discovery of a new racing race of light rays.

Editorial Notes

But Swaziland, designing its new stamp along puzzle lines, cannot receive full credit for introducing that diversion into postal circles. Too many of those who address envelopes seem to have had the same idea.

The fact that New York's maple sirup yield, an estimated 612,000 gallons, will be accumulated drop by drop tends to remind us to fix that leaky kitchen faucet.

Many experts are being called to Washington, but in such times an expert really must be something more than merely a man away from home.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

American Diplomatic Representatives—The Progressives and Old Parties

PUBLIC men in foreign lands are apt to comment wonderingly upon the methods of the United States in the selection of its diplomatic representatives abroad. They are amazed that under the circumstances America almost invariably has at a vital capital in an emergency a man perfectly capable of handling the situation, although frequently such representatives had no diplomatic training whatsoever. Illustrations of the types of representatives the United States select for prominent foreign posts have been furnished this week by President Roosevelt in the appointment to the Embassy at Mexico of Josephus Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and the Embassy at Paris of Jesse I. Straus, the head of Macy & Company.

These are men of marked ability, who have achieved success in the careers which they adopted. Mr. Daniels, as editor of a successful North Carolina paper, has been a power in his community, and has never failed of holding high office at Washington when his party was in power nationally. He does not speak Spanish, and goes to a capital which has long been a point taxing to the fullest the diplomatic ability of the American ambassadors there. Recollection of the menacing conditions in Mexico prior to the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow are still fresh in the American mind. That brilliant Ambassador quickly brought harmony and order out of enmity and chaos. Following him came the happy choice of J. Reuben Clark, a career diplomat of experience and attainments, who has carried on the Morrow tradition to the present moment.

Years ago President Wilson silenced an Indiana spoilsman by saying that the man appointed to the Embassy in Mexico City "must be able to speak Spanish and willing to spend $50,000 a year of his own money in maintaining the dignity of the office." The desirability of a command of the native tongue in all the capitals south of the Rio Grande is very great. Europe is a polyglot territory, and the need of any tongue other than French is slight at any of its capitals. The Latin-Americans, however, are somewhat touchy on this subject, and whenever an envoy can be accredited to one of them who commands the Spanish language it greatly enhances his influence.

While the importance of the Mexican post has long been recognized, the equal consequence of that at the capital of the United States's northern neighbor has failed of proper appreciation. When the Legation at Ottawa was first established in 1927, with the elevation of Canada to a self-governing commonwealth, Mr. William Phillips of Boston, now Undersecretary of State, and at that time Minister to Belgium, was appointed to the post. He cheerfully stepped down in diplomatic grade to accept a duty, the significance of which he recognized. After his retirement in 1929, his successors in the Legation were not trained diplomats, nor for that matter naturally efficient ones. It is to be greatly hoped that the Administration will not now make this important post a mere reward to some active politician.

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The announcement of Chairman Sanders of the Republican National Committee, that John Callan O'Laughlin has been appointed aid to assist in organization work, suggests that not all the old-time Progressives are going to be gathered into the hospitable precincts of Franklin Roosevelt's Administration. "Cal" O'Laughlin was one of the best newspaper correspondents, in his prime, with the Chicago Tribune. He became exceedingly close to Theodore Roosevelt, was with him on his emergence from the jungle in Africa, and strove to avert perils which confronted that mighty hunter in the jungle of the Vatican. Later he was a delegate to the convention which nominated T. R. to the Presidency.

The curious reshaping of American politics is strikingly illustrated by the presence of Harold Ickes in the Franklin Roosevelt Cabinet, and O'Laughlin in the Republican National Committee. Both were vigorous and outspoken Bull Moosers in the brave days of 1912. Then they fought shoulder to shoulder—now in opposing ranks.

I should imagine, however, if the President maintains the tone which he set in his Sunday night radio address, that the followers of his namesake, Theodore, will come flocking into his company. There has long been a liberal element in the Democratic Party easily led over into the Republican ranks, and a similar element in the latter perfectly willing to swing over to the Democracy in support of certain progressive policies. Bryan tried to get this interparty group of liberals into his forces but failed—perhaps because the social fight on him and on his doctrines was always so bitter. Theodore Roosevelt gathered in many of the Democrats. Perhaps Franklin D. will lure them all back, with a considerable Republican following of the Norris, La Follette, Ickes type with them. The ideal Progressive Party would be composed of these elements.

Another Chinese Man of the Hour

SHANGHAI

NOTHING has been more curious to the foreign observer in the combinations and re-combinations of Chinese politics than the emergence from retirement of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and the suggestion, apparently acceptable to all factions, that this elderly scholar, politician and military leader may be the "man of the hour" who can solve the Sino-Japanese complications in North China.

Even in China, where political developments are so often disconcerting, the spectacle of Marshal Tuan as an adviser to a Kuomintang Government is astounding. For 20 years, since the advent of the Chinese Republic, Kuomintang leaders have repeatedly denounced Marshal Tuan as a traitor. In 1912, as Yuan Shih-kai's Minister of War, he frustrated Dr. Sun Yat-sen's attempt to overthrow Yuan. He was an active member of the Government which accepted Japan's "Twenty-One Demands" in 1915, and was dictator of the Anfu party in North China which held its power through the World War with the help of Japanese loans.

Under Marshal Tuan, the northern Chinese army was reorganized with the assistance of Japanese military advisers and Japanese money. He signed the military agreement in 1917 which the Kuomintang insisted "gave Japan control of the Peking Government and its army."

Yet in 1933 we observe Marshal Tuan traveling on a special train from Tientsin to Nanking as the honored guest of a Kuomintang Government. The leaders of that Government, including General Chiang Kai-shek, waited for hours on a station platform in the winter cold to meet him. When he proceeded later to Shanghai, Cantonese as well as Nanking politicians vied to do him honor. Sun Fo, son of the Kuomintang founder, entertained him publicly.

Marshal Tuan's visit to Nanking is simply another bit of evidence that responsible Chinese leaders want to make peace with Japan, at the best possible price. There is little doubt here that a faction of Japanese military has considered the notion of setting up another "puppet government" in North China. When the Japanese occupied Shanhaikuan, many Chinese were convinced that a movement to separate North China from the rest of the country actually was under way. At that moment, Marshal Tuan, who still is on good terms with the Japanese, became the "man of the hour."

Marshal Tuan has engineered many political combinations in China, but he has never shared in a task so delicate or so important as this. The Government at Nanking must consider not only the Japanese, but powerful opposition factions within China, who would be quick to seize upon any surrender to Japan as a political weapon. And yet it becomes daily more apparent that some concessions are necessary.

The astute Marshal understands the Japanese as well as his own people. He has been working quietly with all Chinese factions in recent weeks upon a formula to settle the dispute in North China. It is understood he advises reorganization of the government in North China, and that he has offered to become, officially or unofficially, the head of the new government.

The moderates at Nanking would approve such a scheme. Marshal Tuan's task is to enlist the support of the Cantonese. Curiously enough, he has always retained the respect and liking of the Cantonese, although he has engaged in many bitter political battles with them.

Oriental bargaining has played a greater part in the Sino-Japanese dispute from its inception than the outside world has suspected. The international complications have been of more concern to outsiders than to either of the disputants, who have been warily studying each other's moves. Marshal Tuan has become an important piece on this Oriental chessboard. For a time, it was suspected he might be a Japanese pawn. But now he has become definitely a Chinese knight, and may be advanced at the proper time to checkmate any further Japanese move in North China.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Film Distortion: More Testimony

I CANNOT understand why the American people continue to allow the wholesale export of unpleasant films that advertise her to the world as a country comprised entirely of crooks, loose women and half-wits. Surely the circulation of such American pictures as are shown in London this week must not only do our own audiences infinite moral injury, but proclaim a barrenness of decency almost unbelievable in any nation?

Take the picture "Flesh," at the Empire, as one example. The only honest people in this story are Germans or Russians. All the Yankees in it are twisters, both male and female.

Then as another example of American criminality, as thrilling as it is revolting, I have to commend "Under Cover Man" at the Plaza. As a gangster yarn it has its points, but here again is a picture of New York life that makes it appear a place far more dangerous than the deadliest jungle. We experience one long orgy of knifing, shooting, and "bumping off."—SYDNEY W. CARROLL, in *Sunday Times* (London).

Sterling and the Price Level

IN THE past fifteen months which have followed Great Britain's suspension of the gold standard considerable controversy has arisen as to the influence which the depreciation of the pound has exercised on the level of international gold prices. The assertion has been made with assurance in many quarters that the depreciation of sterling has had a definitely deflationary effect in the "gold" world, as a result of (a) the restriction of British imports from "gold" countries; (b) the necessity imposed on producers in these countries of cutting their prices in order to retain some hold on the British market, for which there is no alternative; (c) the effect on markets generally of the lower prices in gold at which British exports are being sold; (d) the aggregate shrinkage of trade in the world as a result of exchange uncertainty and the inability of traders to shoulder the risks which it involves. Clearly there is much force in these considerations, and the conclusion has been freely drawn, not merely that a stabilization of the pound would be helpful—as it obviously would—to international trade, but that a rise in the exchange value of sterling would have a stimulating effect upon international prices.

These questions are obviously of great importance as factors to which careful consideration must be given in determining British monetary policy in the future. The preceding considerations, however, are not the whole of the story, for a moment's glance at the price curve will show that it came tumbling down long before Britain went off gold, and there is no reason to doubt that the causes which were operating prior to September last year have been operating since. The tendency to impose restrictions upon trade, for example, though no doubt encouraged by exchange depreciation, had been in full swing both before and after September, 1931. To the extent that the downward price movement is the result of previously existing causes, a continued depreciation of sterling may quite well be regarded as a natural consequence and not a cause of falling gold prices. It is indeed the only condition under which prices could be made relatively stable in this country.

Clearly, therefore, it is by no means easy to distinguish cause and effect, and it is certain that a narration of the bare facts of the case in the last fifteen months cannot answer the question. It will, however, be useful to those who are trying to seek for an answer to have before them the broad outline of the picture of what has happened in this period.—*The Economist* (London).

An Abundance

EVERYTHING God made is here in the same abundance that has always characterized His creation. There is an abundance of life and the things that support it—food, clothing and shelter. There is an abundance of all the things that make life worth living—peace, quiet, gentleness, love, good deeds, gratitude, energy, thrift, companionship. Now what is lacking from the picture? Only the one thing which man has created—money.

Money, we hear every day, is scarce, and that is the commodity that has only man back of it. When we have given impetus to the circulation of money or when we have invented a circulating medium to take the place of money, we will move on as if nothing had ever happened.—*Ardmore* (Okla.) *Ardmoreite.*